The Dualist Manifesto

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Abstract

The force of consumerism drives the perpetual growth of capitalist markets, despite the inevitable collapse that will result when growth becomes impossible. The very logic of capitalism, profit maximization, necessitates the exploitation of labor and the environment. Through the pursuit of commodities created under such conditions, individuals approve of and promote exploitation. Thus, exploitation can only be eliminated through the collective rejection of consumerism.

Dualism is an economic system premised on utility, meaning that the value of a resource or action corresponds to its impact on the well-being of individuals, rather than its value in a market. In a dualist economy the fulfillment of needs and the pursuit of luxuries are separated into the domains of the inner and outer economies, respectively. The inner economy provides a cooperative environment in which all individuals can fulfill their needs without exploitation. The outer economy functions like a free market, except that individuals are not forced into exploitative relationships, because labor in the outer economy is not requisite to the fulfillment of needs. Thus, a dualist economy not only eliminates unwilling exploitation, but provides all individuals with the freedom to choose how they wish to labor, insofar that their labor does not decrease the well-being of others.

The purpose of a government is to serve its constituency, so a government and its members must always be subordinate to its constituency; directly democratic processes are one of many effective means to ensure this. Capitalist governments often exist to serve the economic self interests of a small minority of individuals, rather than the constituency, because wealth corresponds to the control of the government. In contrast, all individuals have equal access to opportunities to become representatives within a dualist government. Furthermore, a dualist government is only dependent on the inner economy, so the economic self interests of government representatives are the same as the economic interests of the constituency as a whole.

Foreword

It is the dawn of the 21st century and we still openly support slavery, albeit so cunningly. Exploitative relationships serve as a new form of slavery, where individuals are forced to labor for meager amounts, earning only enough to subsist. Such is a glaring contradiction of our democracy, where the human cost of progress is so blatantly ignored. After all, this progress is not for everyone, and certainly not for those who bear the majority of its costs. In addition to human costs, the social and environmental costs of this progress also remain mostly ignored.

In many ways, technological advancements are the most obvious component of this progress; the ubiquity of computers is characteristic of this progress. Computers have greatly facilitated the solution of previously unsolved problems, and have become an indispensable asset to scientific progress. With the advent of information technology, computers have revolutionized global communications. The opportunity to communicate with others across the world provides individuals with unprecedented opportunities for global awareness.

However, technology has other uses that are not so benign. Military advancements have resulted in a sophistication of destructive technology, creating huge disparities between those who have military prowess and those who do not. This military prowess reinforces the economic and political prowess of those who possess it. In this way, the barbaric line of reasoning "might makes right" is prevalent even today. Advancements in military technology have facilitated not only destruction, but made surveillance extremely pervasive; it is possible for satellites to monitor the entire globe from the safety of outer space.

Perhaps the most chilling consequence of technology is the way that it creates its own reality, a reality in which there is never enough. It creates shopping centers, cellular phones, the Internet, and television to fill up our lives. All of these things are so effective at isolating us from reality, that we become oblivious to everything else happening around us. We become so isolated in our own struggles, no matter how trivial they may be, that we fail to accept responsibility for our own actions. We fail to recognize the problems that we cause, and dismiss them as simply another's problems. Rather than improving the situation, we become further and further entrenched in a system that only perpetuates it.

We do not believe that the aforementioned problems are inherent in technological progress, but are the result of the misapplication of technology. Many individuals who could benefit greatly from technological advancements simply do not have access to them. Further, technology has increased the expectation of efficiency, in some situations worsening the conditions under which individuals labor. The underlying cause of these problems is not technological progress, but the way in which we apply technology. Technology is not a panacea, and technological progress cannot replace social progress–it can only supplement it.

Anti-consumerism is a critical examination of consumption, and awareness of its consequences. We believe that careful inspection of consumption reveals many dangerous consequences, for ourselves, for others, and for the world, in today and tomorrow. It is so easy to fill up our lives with things, with commodities, flashing lights, conveniences. Although these things may fill up our lives, they don't fill us–they don't bring contentment. For this reason, we believe it is important to answer the question of what truly does give us value. Through the discussion of needs and utility, we believe that this question can be answered.

Anti-consumerism is cognizance of the cost at which consumption comes. Consumption is a form of acquiescence; by consuming, we promote, we legitimize, and we support the exploitative nature of the capitalist economic system. Capitalism necessarily results in large disparities of wealth, which can only be achieved through exploitative means. By supporting these large disparities of wealth, we support the exploitative means through which they are obtained. Despite the ways in which commodities can improve our lives, it is important to understand the cost at which they do so, and question whether or not it is a cost worth paying. Is the price of human life worth paying? Is the price of another's life, someone who we've never met, and will never meet, worth paying? If we are willing to pay this price, then what reason is there to believe another wouldn't pay the price of our life, were the situation reversed?

Anti-consumerism is doing more with less. Not only does consumerism pose a threat to oneself and others, it poses a threat to the environment, and the future of this world. The rate at which we consume in modern-day society is unsustainable. The damage we are doing to the earth may very well be irreparable, or at least extremely difficult to undo. We believe that these costs are too great, and as human beings we feel that we owe it to our fellow citizens of the world to be more responsible–to find ways to do more with less. We owe it to ourselves to find things that we don't need, and learn how to live without them. By rejecting the necessity of commodities to find contentment, one can truly find contentment.

Given our belief in a better way, one that does not require exploitation, we were faced with a series of difficult questions. How could this way be actualized? Is the answer right in front of our eyes, or do we need to look further? We are certainly not the first people to ask these questions, and owe a lot of where we are today to those who have asked these questions before us. Nevertheless, in asking these questions, we have found our own answer–dualism. We believe that by rejecting the existing capitalist global structure, we can create a new structure, one that is not exploitative. We don't believe we can change anyone but ourselves; the only thing we can offer is a choice. The choice to reject consumerism, to reject the exploitation of life, and to fight, without violence, for a better way. This manifesto is the choice that we offer to you.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Needs

A need is anything that is essential to one's well-being. Well-being is a measure of one's state of being; the better off one is, the greater one's well-being is. Something is said to be essential to well-being if is is required for one to reach contentment–the highest state of well-being. It follows that one cannot reach contentment without the fulfillment of needs. Once contentment has been reached, one's well-being may increase, but not significantly. The extent to which a need must be fulfilled in order for one to reach contentment is called the threshold of the fulfillment of that need. After reaching this threshold, needs may continue to be fulfilled, but contribute significantly less to one's well-being. Needs are dynamic, varying between both individuals and situations. Just as individuals change with time, so do their needs. That which was a need at one point in time may no longer be so in the future. Furthermore, the process of fulfilling needs is continuous. In order to maintain a certain level of well-being, individuals must continuously fulfill their needs. Even though the specific needs of individuals are different, all individuals have the same types of needs, which can be classified as physiological and psychological.

1.1.1 Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the most fundamental needs related to an individual's ability to function. All humans have similar physiological needs, because they have similar physiologies. Physiological needs are purely material, so they are easily fulfilled through the usage of appropriate resources; which resources are appropriate varies between individuals, due to the different circumstances under which humans exist. Physiological needs cannot be fulfilled without appropriate material resources. Sometimes appropriate resources are unavailable, or they simply may not exist. For instance, there may be no treatment to cure a disease which inhibits one's ability to function.

There are two types of physiological needs–sustenance and shelter. Sustenance requires the consumption of resources, and participation in activities that allow one's being to function. The consumption of food, water, and air are necessary to sustain one's being, as well as sleep and physical exercise. Shelter requires protection from things that would otherwise hinder one's ability to function, such as physical harm, disease, and aversive environmental conditions.

The unfulfillment of physiological needs results in ailment, and in extreme cases can result in one's death. Thus, a minimal level of fulfillment of physiological needs is required for survival. As one fulfills physiological needs beyond this minimal level, one's ability to function is enhanced. Eventually, the further fulfillment of physiological needs does little to improve one's ability to function; this level is the threshold of fulfillment of physiological needs. Physiological needs can be fulfilled beyond this threshold, but it does not significantly increase one's ability to function. It is important to note that this threshold varies between individuals, as some situations require one to be in greater physical condition than others.

1.1.2 Psychological Needs

Psychological needs become most apparent after physiological needs have been mostly fulfilled, because the unfulfillment of physiological needs is extremely debilitating. Psychological needs are needs of the human psyche. Humans can have very different psychological needs, due to drastic psychological differences. Even so, the psychological needs of all humans fall under two categories– love and will. Because of the uniqueness of the human psyche, the relative thresholds of fulfillment of psychological needs can differ between individuals. For instance, one individual may require more fulfillment through interpersonal relationships, whereas another requires more fulfillment through environmental relationships.

Psychological needs are inherently immaterial; material resources can never act as more than a catalyst to the fulfillment of psychological needs. Mere ownership or access to a resource is insufficient to fulfill psychological needs. Nevertheless, material resources may aid in the fulfillment of psychological needs. For instance, a means of transportation does not inherently fulfill psychological needs, but it may enable one to act in ways that do fulfill psychological needs. It may allow one to engage in interpersonal or environmental relationships in a way that would otherwise not be possible.

Finally, psychological needs can only be fulfilled through oneself; an individual can never directly fulfill another's psychological needs. An individual's acceptance, care, and actions towards another person are not enough alone to fulfill that person's needs. Only through the other person's acceptance, recognition, and interaction can his or her needs be fulfilled. Even though an individual cannot fulfill another's needs directly, he or she may still be important or essential to the fulfillment of that person's psychological needs.

1.1.2.1 Love

Needs of love are fulfilled through one's relationships: intrapersonal, interpersonal, and environmental. The basis of one's intrapersonal relationship is the formulation, acceptance, and understanding of oneself. This process should be dynamic, so one can adapt oneself consistently with one's experiences. The consistency of one's actions and beliefs is also essential to the fulfillment of love through one's intrapersonal relationship.

Interpersonal relationships consist of relationships between two or more individuals. Interpersonal relationships fulfill love through experiences, thoughts, and desires shared between people; the need of love is fulfilled in this way through the sharing of life's experiences. It is through interpersonal relationships that one's well-being is dependent on the well-being of others. In this way, the unfulfillment of one's needs may be detrimental to another's fulfillment of love.

Environmental relationships consist of all of one's interactions that do not involve other human beings. Environmental relationships include relationships with other animals, the natural world, spirituality, etc. Human relationships with other animals differ from interpersonal relationships, because humans and other animals have different experiences in life, and humans are incapable of communicating with other animals in the same way as other humans. Nevertheless, humans can fulfill needs of love in relationships with other animals. Additionally, spirituality is a means of fulfilling environmental relationships. However, because spiritual experiences vary greatly between individuals, they are extremely difficult to quantify.

Although these three types of relationships are defined independently, each of one's relationships influences one's other relationships. For instance, one's intrapersonal relationship influences the ways in which one forms relationships with other humans. Thus, the unfulfillment of one of these types of relationships is detrimental to the fulfillment of the other types.

The way in which needs of love are fulfilled will vary greatly between individuals. Different individuals will have different expectations and desires of what relationships should be. One individual may find peace in the natural world, where another finds peace in the human-constructed world. Nevertheless, fulfillment of love is requisite to reaching contentment for all individuals.

1.1.2.2 Will

Needs of will are fulfilled through one's accomplishments. The accomplishments that fulfill will are comprehension and creation. Comprehension is related to understanding in all aspects of life: oneself, one's environment, etc. Will is fulfilled through both comprehension and the process of reaching comprehension. Thus, both the understanding, and how it is reached, fulfill the need of will. If the process of reaching comprehension is very tedious, or frustrating, it may detract from the amount of will fulfilled. Alternatively, if the process is very exciting or engaging, it may increase the amount of will fulfilled. Additionally, the amount of will fulfilled through comprehension depends on the importance of what is being comprehended. Thus, comprehension that allows one to fulfill one's other needs fulfills the most will.

The need of will is fulfilled through both the process and product of creation. The ways in which one exerts oneself to reach an end is the process of creation, and the end itself is the product of creation. Just as with the process of reaching comprehension, the process of creation can either enhance or diminish the fulfillment of will, depending on the nature of the process–a frustrating situation diminishes the fulfillment of will, while an engaging process enhances it. In analogy with comprehension, the amount of will fulfilled through creation depends on the importance of what is being created. If one labors towards an end one feels is not very important, not much will is fulfilled. Conversely, a product of creation which is important, such as one that fulfills other needs, fulfills a lot of will. The product of creation need not be physical. For instance, one may exert oneself in order to further a social cause that is consistent with one's beliefs. Although the product of the exertion is immaterial, it still fulfills one's will. Such an exertion also fulfills the need of love through one's intrapersonal relationship.

1.1.2.3 Unfulfillment of Psychological Needs

Unfulfillment of psychological needs can occur when one does not understand the nature in which psychological needs are fulfilled. Although others can play an important role in the fulfillment of one's psychological needs, one can only fulfill one's needs through oneself. If one attempts to fulfill one's needs solely through the actions of others, one will fail to fulfill one's needs.

The unfulfillment of psychological needs can also occur when one focuses excessively on a single need at the expense of other needs. Because the value derived from fulfilling a psychological need diminishes after it reaches a threshold of fulfillment, well-being is maximized by fulfilling all psychological needs to their thresholds, rather than focusing on specific needs at the exclusion of others.

Individuals may fail to fulfill needs of love by attempting to fulfill them superficially. Conformity to societal standards is one means of trying to find acceptance in interpersonal relationships. If conforming to societal standards forces one to act contrary to one's beliefs, then it becomes detrimental to the fulfillment of love through one's intrapersonal relationship. Furthermore, even if one does gain acceptance through conformity in this way, it is merely acceptance of that societal standard, not one's true self.

Many individuals may fail to fulfill needs of will by trying to fulfill them externally. For instance, one may seek status and power in order to fulfill one's will. In doing so, one attempts to obtain a perception of importance and success. This is problematic because will is fulfilled internally, not through the perceptions or approval of others; will is fulfilled irrespective of the perceptions of others. For example, one may fulfill needs of will by becoming an expert or master of a certain subject or skill. However, one does not fulfill will by merely obtaining the perception that one is an expert, irrespective of one's true mastery of the subject. Such a perception contributes little if anything to the fulfillment of will. Nevertheless, external recognition can enhance one's fulfillment of will, but only when the need of will is first being fulfilled internally.

1.2 Utility

Utility is an objective measure of value. The more something increases one's well-being, the more utility it has. Utility is derived in two ways: from the fulfillment of needs, and from luxuries. Recall that a need is anything that is essential to one's well being; correspondingly, a luxury is anything that can increase one's well-being, but is not essential to it. Because the fulfillment of needs is essential to reaching contentment, no amount of luxuries can replace the fulfillment of needs. It follows that the fulfillment of needs has much more utility than luxuries do. Nevertheless, after the threshold of fulfillment of a need is reached, it is no longer essential to one's well-being. Thus, further fulfillment of the need becomes a luxury, so its utility decreases significantly.

Utility is a function of individuals and situations, primarily owing to the fact that human needs are dynamic, and that the fulfillment of needs is a continuous process. A need may be fulfilled for a given period of time, but eventually it will require further action in order to remain fulfilled. For instance, food has relatively high utility for one who is hungry, and much lower utility for one who has just eaten a meal. As time passes after one eats a meal, one will again become hungry, and the utility of food will correspondingly increase. Additionally, the actions required to fulfill a need may change over time. That which is sufficient for an individual to reach contentment at a given point in time may no longer be so in the future. For instance, as a child develops, the amount of food required to fulfill the need of sustenance will increase. Similarly, in different stages of one's life, one's psychological needs will vary significantly. It is also true that the utility of luxuries will fluctuate throughout one's life.

Before proceeding, it is important to establish that utility cannot be quantified. Although the utility of food is much higher for an individual who is hungry compared to one who has just eaten a meal, it is impossible to say exactly how much more utility the food has. Similarly, it is impossible to compare the utility of two resources in quantifiable terms. That is, we cannot say that one resource has five times the utility of the other; we can only say that it has more utility, but not exactly how much. It was previously noted that the fulfillment of needs has much more utility than luxuries do. In fact, the fulfillment of needs has so much more utility that no amount of luxury can replace the fulfillment of needs. For this reason alone it makes little sense to attempt to quantify utility, because we would have to overcome the problem that no matter how many luxuries we add together, the sum of their utility would be less than that of the fulfillment of a need. Any attempt to quantify utility would have to account for the fact that there is a divide between the utility derived from luxuries and the fulfillment of needs which can never be breached. Even if we could quantify utility, it is dynamic, so we would need to quantify the utility of a resource in every possible situation; this is an infeasible task. Because there is no reasonable, accurate means of quantifying utility, it will have to be considered in more vague, relative terms.

There are two types of utility–potential and actual. Potential utility is a thing's value in what it can possibly do, or what it enables. Knowledge is a form of potential utility. When knowledge is applied to a situation, actual utility is derived from it. Actual utility is a thing's actual use, or value derived from the thing in use. Water has actual utility in that it provides sustenance when consumed.

Potential utility only has value when it is converted into actual utility. However, depending on how the potential is applied, more or less utility may be derived. For this reason, we will define a thing's potential utility as the maximum amount of actual utility that can be derived from it. Accordingly, if one uses potential utility in a way that does not maximize the resulting actual utility, a net loss in utility occurs. Potential utility is completely wasted if no actual utility is derived from it. Net gains in utility are also possible; one may invest potential utility in order to obtain potential utility. If the potential resulting from the investment is greater than the potential invested, a net gain of utility results. For instance, one may invest time in order to obtain knowledge, which could result in a net gain in utility. To maximize utility, one must always use potential utility in a way that is converted to the greatest amount of actual utility.

Potential utility exists in time, one's capabilities, tools, and resources. Time is derived from one's existence; one who does not exist has no time, and ultimately no potential. Thus, the greatest amount of potential utility exists in time. One's capabilities are another form of potential utility. For instance, the sense of sight has a large amount of potential utility. Knowledge is another capability; one's knowledge allows application of potential utility in more efficient ways. Tools and resources are other forms of potential utility. Their value is a function of the capability of the one wielding them.

Capabilities, tools, and resources all have potential utility corresponding to the amount of actual utility that can be derived from them. To derive the highest amount of actual utility these three potentials must be used in conjunction, in proper proportions. Knowledge is much less valuable without the proper tools to apply it, and the resources with which to apply the tools. For example, the knowledge of how to construct a bridge is not particularly useful when one does not have the tools with which to construct the bridge, or the resources required to build it. Nevertheless, knowledge may still have some utility, as an end in and of itself. In this situation, it would be actual utility associated with knowledge, fulfilling a psychological need.

Actual utility is a measure of how much a thing increases one's well-being. There are three distinct levels of such things–those which fulfill physiological needs, psychological needs, and luxuries. Things which fulfill physiological needs have the greatest utility because they contribute the most to one's well-being, and because survival is required to maintain one's potential through time. The next most valuable things are those which fulfill psychological needs, and finally luxuries have the least value.

Once one has fulfilled all of one's physiological needs, things which fulfill these needs are no longer essential to one's well-being and become luxuries. Thus, they have relatively low utility. Once all of one's physiological needs are fulfilled, things which fulfill psychological needs have the greatest utility. Although there is no limit to how much psychological needs can be fulfilled, the utility of their fulfillment decreases significantly after their threshold of fulfillment. Finally, luxuries have the lowest amount of actual utility; one should only pursue luxuries when the amount of potential utility required to do so is very low.

In any real situation, the fulfillment of needs is not a process that occurs in isolation; utility is derived from the fulfillment of needs and luxuries simultaneously. A single action may provide the fulfillment of multiple needs, and provide multiple luxuries. For instance, when one consumes food in order to fulfill the need of sustenance, utility is also derived from additional characteristics of the food, such as its taste. If two meals fulfilled one's need of sustenance identically, yet one had a more desirable taste than the other, then more utility would be derived from its consumption. Utility would be derived from both the fulfillment of the need of sustenance, and from the taste of the food–a luxury. Consider preparing two versions of the same meal–one with all the appropriate garnishings, spices, etc, and the second lacking all of these components. While both meals provide the same amount of sustenance, one of them also provides additional utility because of its preferable taste. In this way, the additional garnishings are not fulfilling a need, but providing a luxury. In a realistic situation, the fulfillment of any need has a component of luxury to it.

Given that the amount of utility that can be derived from a resource or action corresponds to whether or not it fulfills a need or is a luxury, it is reasonable to try and classify which things fulfill needs or are luxuries. By doing so, individuals can try to determine how to maximize their well-being, by focusing on resources and actions that fulfill needs, because they have the most utility. However, the interconnection between the fulfillment of needs and luxuries complicates this issue, because anything which fulfills a need also has a component of luxury to it. Although the fulfillment of needs necessarily includes some amount of luxury, the pursuit of luxuries does not necessarily include the fulfillment of a need. Thus, when no needs are fulfilled by a resource or action, we can be certain that it is purely a luxury, and so it has comparatively little utility.

When attempting to classify an action that fulfills a need in addition to providing luxuries, it is useful to compare it to alternative actions that could be taken to fulfill the same need. Just as these alternative actions provide varying amounts of luxury, they likely also require the use of varying amounts of potential utility. In making this comparison, one can theoretically determine the action that expends the least amount of potential utility to fulfill the need. This is the action that fulfills the need most efficiently, or at the lowest cost. Using the previous example, a meal lacking all garnishings fulfills the need of sustenance the same as a meal including them, but does so requiring less potential utility, because it does not require the usage of resources such as spices.

It is highly likely that the luxury provided by the most efficient action is less than that of most alternative actions. If we consider the difference in the potential utility required by the most efficient and an alternative action, we can determine the cost of the extra luxury provided by the alternative action. By comparing this additional cost to the cost of the most efficient action, we can determine what proportion of the action's cost is for the pursuit of luxury, and thus, classify the action. The action may be classified as primarily fulfilling a need, primarily pursuing a luxury, or as a combination of the two. In terms of food, we can think of what proportion of the cost of the meal contributes to fulfilling the need of sustenance, and what proportion corresponds to providing a specific taste. In this way, we can classify the meal as primarily fulfilling a need, or providing a luxury; if the meal provides little in terms of sustenance, then it is clearly a luxury. It is noteworthy that the most efficient action may not necessarily be the ideal course of action. It is possible that an alternative action provides a great deal of luxury at a relatively lost cost. In this case, it may be worth expending the extra amount of potential utility in order to gain this extra luxury. It may be that a small amount of spice greatly increases the enjoyment of consuming a meal, and is thus worth the use of extra utility.

It is possible that the action which has the lowest cost may also provide greater luxury than its alternatives. In this case we cannot determine an additional cost of the luxury, but the optimal course of action is obvious. In such a situation, it is reasonable to classify the action as primarily fulfilling a need. An example of this could be in a water distribution system. A system that provides clean, running water is not only convenient, or luxurious, but may also be the most efficient means of transporting and allocating water for the fulfillment of needs.

1.3 Ownership

Natural resources are resources that do not require human-facilitated processes to exist; these are the resources of the environment, such as air, water, land, minerals, fossil fuels, etc. Even though human-facilitated processes are not necessary for the existence of natural resources, humans may alter the development of natural resources. For instance, humans can facilitate processes that transform waste into useful compost at a rate faster than would naturally occur. Similarly, humans can act to the detriment of the development of natural resources, by disrupting or destroying certain ecosystems. As an example, through deforestation humans may increase pollution, decreasing the amount of clean air available by destroying natural carbon dioxide sinks.

There is no means of establishing a greater or lesser right to resources developed through processes which are not facilitated by humans. Irrespective of a right or lack of a right to such resources, the right must be equal for all humans, as it exists by virtue of their humanity. Because all humans have an equal right to such resources, it follows that humans have no right to use such resources in a way that would prevent others from using them. In doing so, one would be implicitly establishing a greater right to the resources, which would not be legitimate. Anytime a resource is expended at a rate faster than at which it is generated, it is depleted. Because the depletion of a resource precludes another's use of that resource, humans have no right to deplete resources not developed through human-facilitated processes. By avoiding the depletion of such resources, humans do not decrease the total amount of available resources, and thus, do not impinge on the rights of others.

In order to expend a natural resource without impinging on the rights of others, one must generate a corresponding resource that can function equivalently. In a sense, the new resource replaces the expended resource, and thus does not decrease the total amount of available resources. In this way, individuals can expend resources while avoiding the depletion of resources. Similarly, one can generate an additional resource in order to gain a right to expend it. This right is called ownership–the right to expend a resource without generating additional resources. When one generates resources in surplus of what one expends, one gains ownership of the surplus resources, because the generation required to justify expending them has already taken place. When one gains ownership of a resource, one has the right to exclude others from expending that resource, because others have not generated the corresponding resources required to justify expending the resource.

Even though ownership can be justified by generating resources, there are many other methods through which humans attempt to establish ownership. The most common of these are discovery and force. One cannot claim ownership of a thing that has not been discovered. However, there is no property of discovery that bestows one with a greater right than another to a thing. By virtue of discovery, one could discover entire continents and claim exclusive rights to all of the resources found on them. There is no legitimate basis for such a capability. Force is another illegitimate means of claiming ownership of a thing. The ability to take something does not entitle one to it. If force legitimized ownership, all individuals would have a legitimate claim to a thing, if they had the force to obtain it. Force could be used to change ownership of a thing indefinitely. Thus, even if force could establish ownership, it would only allow exclusion by force.

In order to expend a resource, one must correspondingly generate it. By generating a given amount of a resource, one may expend that much of the resource. Nevertheless, some resources may be sufficiently generated without human facilitation, such as uncontaminated air. It is only necessary for humans to engage in processes to decontaminate air if they engage in processes that contaminate air, such as deforestation and pollution. The consumption of uncontaminated air only becomes illegitimate when it is expended faster than it is generated.

Because humans have no right to deplete resources, humans only have a right to engage in consumption which is sustainable. If corresponding resources are generated for all expended resources, then the total amount of available resources does not decrease. It follows that these resources may be used indefinitely. If humans were to engage in any process of consumption which is not sustainable it would be unjustified, because it would necessarily impinge on the rights of humans in the future to resources.

Once ownership is established, it may be transferred between humans. However, ownership must be established legitimately in order for it to be transferred legitimately. For instance, if an individual claims minerals by right of discovery, and then another individual acquires the minerals through trade, the second individual does not have ownership of the minerals. This is because the first individual did not actually have ownership of the resource, so he or she had no legitimate right to assign ownership to a second individual. Additionally, if ownership is transferred illegitimately, the new ownership is illegitimate. For instance, theft is not a legitimate means of transferring ownership. When one steals a resource, he or she claims ownership of it, but the ownership is invalid due to how it was established. This is similar to force being used to establish ownership.

1.4 Roles of Government

Government is a collective effort by members of a state, which allows them to serve themselves in ways they could not individually. Since government is formed to serve its constituency, a government and its members must always be subordinate to its constituency; methods to ensure the subordinacy of the government are essential to an effective government. Actions taken by the government must be transparent, without censorship, so the constituency can remove representatives whose actions they do not approve of. Bidirectional modes of communication can increase transparency of governmental actions, as well as provide channels for dissent. Media used for this purpose must not be subject to any interests other than that of the constituency; thus, commercial media are unacceptable for this purpose.

The purpose of government is to maximize the well-being of its constituents. It follows that a government should facilitate the fulfillment of its constituents' needs. Since the economic system of a state is essential to the fulfillment of physiological needs, a government should monitor and regulate the economy to ensure proper function. Government should work to minimize exploitation in the economy, to protect individuals from excessive labor in the economy under poor conditions.

Government has the capability to provide security much more effectively than individuals acting independently. Security is the assurance that one will be able to fulfill both their physiological and psychological needs. This requires not only stable means to fulfill these needs, but protection from forces that threaten one's ability to do so. Thus, security entails economic stability, social rights, and a means to maintain these even in times of crisis. Military can be an important means of maintaining these in times of crisis; however, when used unilaterally, military in itself can act as a threat to the fulfillment of needs.

A government may only legitimately govern those who consent to being governed by it. Generally, it is assumed that one living on land controlled by a government consents to the government's rule. However, if there is no means of dissenting a government's rule, the rule is forced, and is thereby illegitimate. Thus, all regions within a state must have the right to choose not to be governed by the state's government–to secede. The size of a group required to secede is left up to debate. Although secession is probably not advisable or wise under all but extreme circumstances, it is a right that constituents of a state must have.

2 Capitalism

Capitalism is a free market economic system, with factors of production privately owned and controlled. These factors are natural resources, capital, and labor. The purpose of production in a capitalist society is profit, and the pursuit of profit is driven by consumerism. Through commodification, resources are assigned a market value, and prepared for trade in capitalist markets. In a capitalist society there exist many separate networks of trade, but these networks are ultimately linked in one global market. In practicality, no market is truly free; all markets are influenced by governments. The role of a capitalist government is to promote competitive equilibrium, the ideal state of the market. The less competitive a market is, the further it is from equilibrium. In the lack of competition, exploitation results.

2.1 Market Value

2.1.1 Commodification

Commodification is the transformation of non-commodity into commodity, through the assignment of market value. Market value defines the value of a commodity in the market, insofar that it determines what a commodity can be traded for. Nearly anything can be prepared for trade through commodification. For instance, the market value of an idea corresponds to the profit it can generate. Additionally, commodification allows labor to be bought and sold within the market. Even experiences are traded as commodities in the form of entertainment.

Market value is assigned through capitalist markets. In competitive equilibrium, the market value of a commodity is determined by the willingness of a producer to produce it and of a consumer to purchase it. However, competitive equilibrium is an idealized state of the market, in which markets never actually operate. Thus, additional forces determine a commodity's market value. For instance, in the lack of competition a firm may raise the price of a commodity significantly, even though the firm would be willing to produce it for much less in a competitive situation.

Ideally, market value should reflect a commodity's utility. However, market value is determined by market forces which are generally not representative of utility. This is evident in the fact that the most expensive commodities are luxuries, yet luxuries have little actual utility in comparison to the fulfillment of needs. Because market value has little correlation with utility, which is an accurate measure of value, we can conclude that market value is a poor representation of value.

Commodity is not the natural state of any experience, action, or good; non-commodities are transformed into commodities through the assignment of market value. Because commodity is a material representation, it fails to represent immaterial value, such as the fulfillment of psychological needs. Thus, the objective value of a thing, its utility, is discarded in the process of commodification.

2.1.1.1 Devaluation of Labor

Labor is an exertion which serves as a means to an end. Thus, labor is synonymous with creation. Utility is derived from labor in both the process and product of labor, as well as in the interaction between the two. Through the process of laboring, one can fulfill needs of will through both comprehension and creation. The amount of will fulfilled is strongly dependent on the circumstances under which labor occurs. For instance, a laborer who is constantly pushed to the point of frustration may be incredibly productive, but the stress of the working environment might negate the majority of value that could have been derived through the process of labor.

Utility is also derived from labor corresponding to the utility that can be derived from the product of labor. This value can exist in complete separation from the process of labor. For instance, a vaccine for a deadly disease has a great deal of utility, irrespective of the process through which the vaccine was created. Nevertheless, it is possible for the process of labor to negate the value of the product. Suppose that a great deal of pain and suffering was caused by the production of the aforementioned vaccine. This might actually negate the utility derived from the vaccine, resulting in a net loss of utility.

In addition to having utility independently, the process and product of labor have additional utility as a result of the interaction between the two; the utility derived from the process of labor may be augmented by the product of labor, and conversely. For instance, the value derived from the process of solving a difficult problem may be greatly increased if the solution, or product of labor, is relevant to the laborer; the process of labor can be both more rewarding and engaging if the solution of the problem has broad consequences, or benefits many, compared to the solution of a problem that does not. Conversely, the process of labor might increase the utility derived from the product of labor; individuals may derive additional utility by using products they created themselves, rather than products created by others.

Individuals can be classified as laborers or producers, according to their relationships with the factors of production (natural resources, capital, and labor). One who provides labor as a factor of production is called a laborer. Through this labor, a laborer applies the factors of production in the creation of a product. In contrast, a producer is one who owns and controls the factors of production used in the creation of a product. Because an individual can be related to the factors of production in both of these ways, it is possible for an individual to be both a laborer and a producer.

In capitalist markets, production is coordinated through wage-labor contracts. In a wage-labor contract, an individual provides labor as a factor of production in exchange for monetary compensation. In general, the laborer does not own or control the factors of production applied in labor exchanged in this way; it is the individual, or group, who is purchasing the labor that owns and controls the factors of production. It follows that a wage-labor contract is a relationship between a laborer and a producer. Although it is possible for the producer to also labor as a factor of production, it is uncommon in practice. Thus, the commodification of labor effectively results in the separation of laborer and producer.

When a laborer sells labor to a producer, the product of labor belongs to the producer purchasing the labor. Although the laborer is responsible for the process of labor, the laborer has no control of the product of labor. Similarly, although the producer can subject the laborer to certain conditions during the process of labor, the producer is generally disconnected from the process. Therefore, the process and product of labor are also separated as a result of the separation of laborer and producer.

The separation of the process and product of labor results in the devaluation of labor. Most value that could have been derived through the interaction of the process and product of labor is destroyed as a result of this separation. Producers generally apply the product of labor in their own self-interests, so a laborer likely derives little to no value from the product of labor, as well as from the interaction between the product and process of labor. In fact, it is possible that the producer will actually use the product of labor in a way that results in a loss of utility for the laborer who labored to produce it. Furthermore, the producer's control over the conditions of labor may greatly diminish the will that the laborer derives through the process of labor. In many situations, as a consequence of all of these factors, the value a laborer derives from labor is essentially the value of the monetary compensation the laborer is given. As a result, the purpose of labor in a wage-labor contract is not the product of labor, but profit–the monetary compensation received for labor.

2.1.1.2 Efficiency of Labor

The commodification of labor results in the devaluation of labor, essentially reducing the value of labor to its market value. As a result of this devaluation, the purpose of labor is transformed from the product of labor to profit. By virtue of profit motivation, many laborers labor in fields that they would not normally choose to labor in otherwise. The result is that many laborers are more interested in profit than the actual product of their labor.

The purpose of one's labor in a capitalist market is a mix between the product of labor and profit. If the purpose of labor were solely the product of labor, the ideal level of performance of a laborer would be maximal exertion, as this would maximize the product derived from labor; this is the level of labor efficiency. If the purpose were solely profit, the ideal level of performance would be that which maximizes the profit to labor ratio, as this would maximize gains from a purely monetary standpoint; this is the level of market efficiency. In general, laborers are not motivated solely by profit or the product of labor. Thus, most laborers labor somewhere between these two levels of efficiency. Nevertheless, because most laborers are primarily profit-motivated in capitalist markets, most laborers labor closer to the level of market rather than labor efficiency.

The levels of market and labor efficiency will converge if and only if maximal exertion is required to maximize the profit to labor ratio. If this condition is not met, we can consider the distance between these two levels. This distance is determined primarily by the level of competition in labor markets, such that greater levels of competition decrease the distance between these two levels of efficiency. It follows that this distance is minimized when a market is in competitive equilibrium. Supposing that laborers have equal opportunities and similar skills, it follows that those who labor closest to the level of labor efficiency will be hired, and remain employed. However, the difficulties of exactly quantifying one's performance as a laborer prevent the complete convergence of the levels of labor and market efficiency. Furthermore, markets do not operate in competitive equilibrium. In the absence of competition, the levels of market and labor efficiency can diverge very far apart.

In many fields an individual may make advancements through promotions and raises in salary. If the performance required to receive such advancements increases one's profit to labor ratio, the level of market efficiency is the minimal performance required to receive the advancements. However, if promotions or raises are of trivial value, it may be more efficient to exert oneself less and not receive them. If one does not labor to receive advancements in a field, the level of market efficiency is the minimal amount of labor required to maintain one's position. Because it is nearly impossible to gauge exactly what the level of market efficiency is, we can only say that primarily profit-motivated individuals will labor somewhere near it.

When individuals labor near the level of market efficiency, it results in an overall decrease in the utility of products created. This follows from the fact that most individuals are not motivated to create products that are as useful as possible–once some products reach a certain level of usefulness there is no motivation from a market standpoint to improve them. In fact, it may be beneficial to intentionally decrease the utility derived from production, in order to increase the profit derived from it. The usage of cheap materials can reduce production costs, even though it may result in greater eventual costs due to failure of the product. Because these costs are suffered by one who purchases the product, and not necessarily the producer, they may not impact market efficiency, depending on the nature of the market. Furthermore, a firm may produce deliberately flawed products, in order to ensure the future necessity of the firm; when inferior goods wear out, the purchaser will be required to purchase repairs or replacements. Without sufficient competition, the purchaser may have no alternatives.

It is also beneficial for a firm to create proprietary standards, which reduce the overall utility of products. By restricting interoperability, it is difficult for any entity other than the firm to create tools to work with a given product. Proprietary standards may eliminate one's ability to maintain one's own goods; further interaction with the firm that created the standard may be required instead. The maintenance may be trivial for the product's owner, except that the proper tools are unavailable. This reduces the utility of a product in order to increase profit for the producing firm. Alternatively, firms may offer tools in order to operate with their proprietary standards. This requires additional purchases by the purchaser of the original product.

Profit motivation of labor causes individuals to labor near the level of market efficiency. This results in an increase of labor and a decrease in product created in comparison to labor occurring closer to the level of labor efficiency. Furthermore, needs are neglected as a result of profit-motivated labor. For instance, patients may fail to receive proper treatment if their doctor is primarily motived by profit, rather than by their well-being. Similarly, even though the need for vaccines is significant, shortages occur because vaccines may not be profitable to produce. Since the utility derived from labor and production is sacrificed as a result of profit-motivated labor, more labor is required to derive the same amount of utility, and thus, fulfill the same amount of needs. We can conclude that profit maximization necessitates additional labor compared to labor which is not profit motivated. Thus, profit-motivated labor is less efficient than product-motivated labor.

2.1.2 Consumerism

Consumerism is the belief that value is obtained through the ownership and consumption of commodities. Consumers believe that the consumption of commodities is integral to reaching contentment. As a result, the pursuit of commodities becomes the purpose of one's existence; consumers aspire to affluence in order to find contentment.

Consumers pursue commodities in accordance with market value–how much a commodity is worth in the market, relative to other commodities. Market value is a perceived value; whether or not a commodity has any utility is irrelevant in the pursuit of commodities. Thus, the pursuit of commodities is superfluous, as additional commodities may not actually increase one's well-being. Since there is no direct relationship between affluence and contentment, it follows that expending utility in order to reach affluence is not desirable.

In the pursuit of commodities, one continually exchanges time in order to obtain luxuries. Thus, one's most basic source of utility is depleted for goods with comparatively little utility, resulting in a net loss of utility. It follows that one's well-being is decreased through the pursuit of commodities. Furthermore, the pursuit of commodities decreases the well-being of others. Affluence is only achieved through exploitation; such great disparities of wealth cannot be achieved otherwise. These exploitative processes make it more difficult for individuals to fulfill their most basic physiological needs. Therefore, individuals pursue luxuries at the expense of others' fulfillment of physiological needs.

There is an inextricable link between capitalism and consumerism. Commodification occurs through capitalist markets, which provides the basis of consumerism–commodities. Consumerism fuels the pursuit and consumption of commodities well beyond that which is required for the fulfillment of physiological needs, which drives capitalist markets. In this way, consumerism is very much a necessary part of capitalist markets. Since commodities are obtained through purchases in capitalist markets, the pursuit of luxuries necessarily entails the pursuit of profit. Thus, actions that are motivated by consumerism are profit-motivated. As consumerism is the driving force behind capitalist markets, it follows that capitalist-markets are driven by profit-motivation, which fuels production and consumption without regard to utility.

2.1.2.1 Manufactured Needs

Psychological needs are not fulfilled through production, and physiological needs require little production to be fulfilled. An individual's physiological needs remain relatively constant over time, and with the growth of populations, the amount of physiological needs that must be fulfilled increases corresponding to the growth in producers and laborers. It follows that the production required of individual producers to fulfill needs will remain constant over time. Thus, the fulfillment of needs does not require the growth of capitalist markets beyond a certain extent. The desire for perpetual growth stems from consumerism through the manufacturing of artificial needs, which are fulfilled through the market.

Consumerism manufactures needs of ownership, according to the belief that one can reach contentment through the consumption of commodities. Manufactured needs are fulfilled through the consumption of commodities, so they are purely material. Manufactured needs are not real needs, because contentment cannot be achieved through consumption. In addition to manufacturing needs, producers may commodify psychological needs. This is the transformation of a psychological need into a material one. For instance, the need to own certain commodities in order to belong is a manufactured need. In this way the psychological need of belonging is transformed into a material need of possessing a commodity; the true need is replaced with a manufactured one. Material products created to fulfill immaterial needs are ineffective. Even if the manufactured need is fulfilled, the psychological need will remain.

In order to consume to fulfill a manufactured need, consumers must believe that it is a real need. Advertising is one medium through which to achieve this. Advertising sells the deception that one will fulfill one's needs through the consumption of the advertised product. Producers assign products certain values in order to create an illusion of value. A product should be valued at a price which will maximize the profits received from its sale. This price is not related to the utility of the product, as the product may have little, if any, utility. Instead, the price is based on the value perceived by consumers.

Consumers obtain a majority of their information from the mass media. The mass media are run by commercial entities, and thus have a profit bias. Advertising of the consumer lifestyle occurs indirectly through entertainment, and directly through commercial advertising. Consumers are subjected to an abundance of advertising, which only furthers consumerism. The sole purpose of advertising is to increase profit. In contrast to public awareness campaigns, advertising generally has little educational or informative value. The only needs that are advertised are manufactured. If these manufactured needs were real, advertising would be unnecessary to propagate them.

Advertising is used to increase awareness about a specific product. The methods of increasing awareness are unrelated to the value of a product. Consumers are barraged with advertisements not to differentiate products based on their value, but on their familiarity. Thus, advertisements are created solely not to be forgotten. Furthermore, advertising sells an image of one's life with the product. Instead of focusing on the value of a product, advertisers create an image of the value derived from its usage. This image is created to appeal to a consumer's desires, irrespective of the product's ability to fulfill those desires.

In a consumeristic society, social pressures promote consumerism, and the deception that manufactured needs are real needs. Materialism is a prominent ideal of consumer culture, through which individuals are socially conditioned to fulfill manufactured needs. This ideal is realized through affluence, which becomes a symbol of status and success within society. In fact, affluence becomes requisite to acceptance in the greater whole of society, whereby those who are either unable to or do not wish to achieve affluence are socially outcast and shunned. Thus, consumerism creates an atmosphere in which consumerism becomes a necessary part of acceptance; in this way, consumerism is self propagating.

2.1.2.2 Infinite Needs

Producers manufacture needs and create products to fulfill them. Every time a need is fulfilled another can be manufactured. In this way, all consumers have infinite needs. Because manufactured needs are infinite, there is no threshold in the fulfillment of manufactured needs that brings contentment; the pursuit of commodities is perpetual. The perpetual pursuit of commodities pushes capitalist markets to expand at any cost. Although needs are infinite, resources are not. The search for affluence is without regard to the environment or the finite nature of resources. The consequences of environmental destruction and resource depletion are immeasurable.

The pursuit of commodities is based on the deception that manufactured needs are real, and that the source of one's dissatisfaction is due to the unfulfillment of manufactured needs. However, the fulfillment of manufactured needs does little to increase one's well-being; psychological needs cannot be fulfilled through materialism. Manufactured goods will never fulfill needs such as self-actualization. Irrespective of how many manufactured needs one fulfills, one will never reach self-actualization–the real need. Through the pursuit of commodities, one continually expends time for products with little marginal utility, rather than fulfilling real needs. The unfulfillment of real needs is the true source of dissatisfaction.

One who ascribes to consumerism will exist in a perpetual state of dissatisfaction. A consumer may find temporary reprieve in pleasure derived from consumption, but the pleasure is fleeting in nature, and does not bring satisfaction. In delusion, a consumer seeks to fulfill the remainder of his or her infinite needs. Perpetual dissatisfaction drives the consumer to perpetually consume. However, the only means of abating the dissatisfaction is the fulfillment of real needs. Once a consumer realizes the fallacy of market value and manufactured needs, he or she can focus on the fulfillment of his or her real needs. By fulfilling one's real needs, one can escape a perpetual state of dissatisfaction, and the perpetual pursuit of commodities.

2.2 Competition

2.2.1 Competitive Equilibrium

Competitive equilibrium is the ideal market state of capitalist economy; it is the state of optimal market function, in which the efficiency of labor is maximized and exploitation is minimized. Competitive equilibrium is defined by maximal competition in capitalist markets. Note that competitive equilibrium is the optimal state with respect to capitalist markets–other economic systems may facilitate more efficient labor with less exploitation. In practice, competitive equilibrium can never be achieved. This is due to the forces of disequilibration in a capitalist society, which work to reduce competition. Nevertheless, we can judge a market's efficiency by its distance from competitive equilibrium, where the most efficient market is nearest to competitive equilibrium.

A capitalist economy consists of two types of markets, labor and product. Through labor markets one sells labor as a factor of production. In product markets, the product of labor is sold directly. Competition in these types of markets will be referred to as competition of labor and production. Competitive equilibrium requires both competition of labor and competition of production. Although the conditions of competitive equilibrium may be applied to individual labor or product markets, competitive equilibrium requires that all markets meet these conditions. Furthermore, these conditions must be met not only on a regional, but global level. This is required because all markets are linked in the global capitalist structure.

Competition of labor is a measure of competition within labor markets. Competition of labor is controlled by two factors: competition between laborers for positions, and competition between firms to hire laborers. Competition between laborers is dependent on the skills and capabilities of laborers, which qualify them for a given position. If one has a lack of opportunities to gain such qualifications, one will be unable to compete within labor markets, and is thus prone to exploitation. Thus, equal opportunities must be available to all laborers in order to maximize competition and minimize exploitation.

The second form of competition within labor markets is between firms hiring laborers. If there are many independent firms competing for laborers, each firm must offer preferable working conditions in order for laborers to enter wage-labor contracts with it. In contrast, when only a few firms are competing for laborers, each firm has great control over the conditions under which laborers enter relationships with it. When there is a lack of alternative firms to labor for, laborers may be forced to work under undesirable conditions which would not occur in competitive markets. It should be emphasized that the terms 'many' and 'few' are not absolute values, but are with respect to the number of laborers in a market.

Labor markets function optimally when the above two conditions are met. When all laborers have equal opportunities, laborers must expend as much effort as possible in order to compete. Therefore, laborers will work as efficiently as possible; this is when the levels of market and labor efficiency begin to converge. When firms are competing to hire laborers, they are less able to exploit laborers; the existence of alternatives improves the conditions under which laborers labor, and increases their salaries. Therefore, competition between firms allows laborers to labor under more favorable conditions. Conversely, lack of competition results in less efficient labor and exploitation.

Competition of production is dependent on two conditions: all firms must have viable alternatives, and firms must act competitively. In order for a firm to have viable alternatives, other firms must be capable of producing a product of similar function and quality. This requires some level of freedom of entry into a given product market. Also, a level of interoperability between products must exist, so that one has the ability to choose one product over another. If firms are acting competitively, then they must act independently in price setting. If firms act as one in price setting, all vendors of a similar product can artificially increase the price of a given product. This undermines viable alternatives, as there are no competing firms creating a similar product to drive the price down.

If all firms have viable alternatives, and are acting in competition, producers may not artificially raise prices above what the market deems necessary. If a firm were to do so, they would be unable to sell due to viable alternatives. Thus, those who produce most efficiently and create the best product at the lowest cost will be the most profitable.

2.2.2 Forces of Disequilibration

In order to function optimally, a market must remain near competitive equilibrium. However, there are many forces in a capitalist society that reduce competition, thus disequilibrating the market. The forces of disequilibration reduce competition by creating and widening disparities in wealth and opportunities. Thus, the forces of disequilibration are the primary forces through which exploitation is promoted and sustained within capitalist markets.

Disparities in wealth and opportunities may stem from many sources, such as war, disease, natural disaster, availability of natural resources, etc. Once established, the forces of disequilibration increase these disparities by providing greater opportunities for those with greater amounts of wealth. The forces are cyclic in nature, insofar that access to additional opportunities provides individuals with means of obtaining additional wealth, which in turn provides individuals with additional opportunities, ad infinitum. In general, greater amounts of wealth provide individuals with access to opportunities capable of generating proportionately greater amounts of wealth. This is because greater disparities in wealth result in greater amounts of exploitation, and it is through exploitative relationships that individuals are able to generate proportionately greater amounts of wealth. The result is that disparities in wealth and opportunities continue to grow.

Individuals cannot control the circumstances of their birth, so they cannot control the amount of wealth, and thus opportunities they are born with. As a result of the forces of disequilibration, these disparities continue to grow, so that even if individuals with less wealth are able to increase their wealth on an absolute scale, they become increasingly poorer in comparison to individuals with greater wealth. It is possible for one with wealth to fall into poverty due to extreme circumstances or neglect of opportunities. It is also possible for one to rise out of poverty through will and ingenuity, if enough opportunities are available. Finally, random chance may modify one's access to opportunities. Nevertheless, in the most general case, wealth is requisite to obtain wealth. Therefore, the natural progression over time in capitalist markets is for the gap of those with and without wealth to increase over time. Thus, the natural state of capitalist markets is disequilibrium.

In order to reduce exploitation within capitalist markets, and to increase the efficiency of labor, it is necessary to mitigate the effects of the forces of disequilibration. Capital accumulation and expertise are both forces of disequilibration which result naturally from the operation of a capitalist market, so governmental regulations are necessary to mitigate their effects. In practice, however, economic self-interests have a strong influence in the government. Thus, governments fail to contain these forces. Instead, the government perpetuates two disequilibrating constructs with no legitimacy: ownership of land and information.

2.2.2.1 Capital Accumulation

In a capitalist society, capital is privately owned and controlled. Capital increases the efficiency of production and enables production in ways that would otherwise be impossible. Because the proper utilization of capital increases the efficiency of production, it results in an increase in profit, which in turn allows for further investment in capital. Thus, the utilization of capital results in its accumulation, leading to increasingly disparate distributions of capital.

In general, producers with less capital are unable to produce with the same efficiency as producers with more capital. The increased efficiency of production allows larger producers to decrease the price of their products in ways which smaller producers cannot. Therefore, smaller producers are unable to compete, and cannot continue to produce; in this way capital is utilized to reduce competition, allowing a relatively low number of individuals to produce. In the absence of smaller producers, and thus alternatives, larger producers can raise prices, and generate significant profits.

In order to accumulate capital, one must be born with sufficient capital; otherwise, the accumulation of capital would be extremely difficult. Even if one accumulates some capital, unless it is comparable to the capital of larger producers, one will likely be unable to compete, and thus produce the same products. Therefore, production is only possible for a minority of the individuals in a market. As these individuals continue to accumulate capital, capital becomes concentrated in the hands of a very small minority.

Insurance firms utilize the accumulation of capital in order to exploit individuals. Insurance firms provide a guarantee to pay expenses under certain circumstances, in exchange for a fee paid at regular intervals. The circumstances under which an insurance firm pays expenses depends on the type of insurance firm; for instance, health insurance. The expenses insurance firms pay are generally large, but the circumstances under which an insurance firm pays expenses are generally rare. Because most individuals would be unable to pay such a large expense, they pay a smaller fee at regular intervals, for the guarantee that an insurance firm will provide the large expense if the given circumstance occurs. Because relatively few individuals face these high costs, insurance firms are able to pay the high costs using the smaller amounts of money accumulated from a large number of individuals.

Many individuals are forced to purchase insurance because the cost of facing certain circumstances without insurance is too high. Additionally, insurance may be governmentally mandated. Insurance firms can make extreme profits because the sum of the regular fees they charge greatly exceeds the actual amount they pay for the high costs that individuals face. Furthermore, insurance firms will attempt to refuse service to any individual who is facing or is likely to face high costs; insurance firms restrict their coverage to the lowest risk individuals as possible in order to maximize profits.

Insurance firms utilize their immense size in order to exert control over service providers. Because most individuals that can afford insurance will have it, service providers are forced to deal with insurance firms. If a service provider were to refuse to deal with certain insurance firms, many potential customers would be lost, reducing profit. Thus, service providers will cooperate with insurance firms as much as is necessary to maximize profits, which establishes a dependence of service providers on insurance firms. Insurance firms use this as leverage to receive discounts from the prices individuals would normally face from the service provider. The larger an insurance firm is, the more bargaining power it has in this process. This discount in price allows insurance firms to increase profits even further. As a result, service providers increase their prices, and individuals without insurance face even higher prices, which further necessitates insurance.

When the costs of production are inversely proportional to the amount of production, an economy is said to be scaled; by increasing production, one decreases production costs. One who does not have the requisite amount of capital to produce at volumes necessary for the scaling to take effect will be faced by much higher production costs, and rendered unable to compete; only producers with a large amount of capital may enter and remain in these markets. Profits generated from increased production can be used to further increase the efficiency of production. As a result, scaled economies naturally eliminate competition. In the absence of competition, producers can drastically increase prices, and thus profits.

Public utilities are an example of scaled economies. Public utilities include natural gas, electricity, and water distribution and purification. Large investments are required to create the infrastructure necessary in order for public utilities to operate. Once the infrastructure has been implemented, the cost of serving each individual within it is very low. Therefore, profits are increased greatly by each additional individual served. As a result, public utilities hinder competition; a single firm tends to dominate a given public utility within a single region. Furthermore, a firm dominating one region may expand in order to dominate surrounding regions.

For any given region, nearly all individuals will rely on a single firm for a given utility. In general, there are no viable alternatives to a single firm. Furthermore, public utilities provide very important services within a society. Water is essential to sustenance, and electricity may be essential for communications within a society. Therefore, not purchasing utilities may be infeasible. Because a number of individuals rely on a single firm, the firm has the ability to exploit them.

Competition is very limited in scaled economies, as a small number of producers results in the greatest efficiency of production. However, only producers benefit from this efficiency. Once competition is reduced, producers can accordingly raise profits. Thus, laborers do not benefit from scaled economies. Competition is essential for the function of a capitalist market, yet it is naturally eliminated by scaled economies.

2.2.2.2 Expertise

In the absence of ownership of capital, education is the primary means of increasing one's wealth. Through education one can obtain expertise, in order to increase the value of one's labor. However, the amount of wealth one has affects the amount and quality of education one has access to; public schools in poverty-stricken areas are generally of much lower quality than schools in wealthier regions. Furthermore, only under certain circumstances may individuals without much wealth enter private schools or access higher education. In general, one without much wealth will have to perform much better academically and overcome many more obstacles than those with wealth to receive the same level of education. Thus, wealth enables one to obtain a level of education which is unavailable to those without proper wealth. Since education is the primary means of obtaining expertise, a certain level of wealth is required for individuals to be able to obtain expertise. This amount of wealth is generally less than that required to accumulate capital.

Expertise allows one to create and improve capital, as well as provide services that require expertise; for this reason, laborers with such expertise are classified as elite laborers, and they receive much greater wages from producers than laborers lacking expertise, due to the additional and unique value of their labor. Because capital can be created through expertise, it is possible for one with sufficient expertise to accumulate capital. However, large amounts of wealth are usually required in addition to expertise in order to develop capital. Thus, laborers with expertise usually develop capital for producers that already possess capital.

Expertise is a function of technological advancement. The more technologically advanced a civilization becomes, the more expertise that is required to understand its constructs. With the continuous increase in knowledge that exists, it becomes increasingly more difficult for one to understand a variety of things; the necessary result is specialization. No human can become an expert in all fields, but only a limited number of fields. Nevertheless, only individuals with sufficient opportunities can achieve expertise in any field. Those without access to opportunities may have no expertise at all.

Expertise creates interdependence between private actors. An individual with expertise in one field can engage in relationships with experts of other fields, in order to account for each individual's lack of expertise in but one field. Nevertheless, these dependencies are rarely equal. Furthermore, no individuals depend on those who lack expertise. Thus, the dependency of those lacking expertise is only one-way.

Individuals that use expertise to diagnose and solve problems are faced with conflicting interests of maximizing profit and of accurately representing and solving the problem at hand. Such an individual could misrepresent the situation, in order to generate profit by providing remedies which are unnecessary for the problem at hand. Alternatively, the individual could intentionally cause additional problems or provide incomplete solutions, thus further necessitating the individual's services. Finally, an individual could provide the proper remedies to a problem at inflated costs, because an individual lacking such expertise will be less familiar with the real value of the remedy. In all of these ways, an individual with expertise can leverage his or her expertise in order to maximize profit. Only a relatively low number of individuals will achieve expertise in a given area. In the lack of alternatives, individuals must pay the prices charges by experts.

2.2.2.3 Ownership of Land

There is no means of establishing a greater or lesser right to land, because it is a natural resource which is not developed through processes facilitated by humans. Thus, ownership of land cannot be justified. It also follows that expending land cannot be justified; at most, land can be used without damaging it. Because all humans have the same rights to land, usable land should be divided evenly among all humans. As populations grow, the proportion of land each individual has rights to decreases.

In capitalist markets, ownership of land is established illegitimately, which also renders the transfer of ownership illegitimate. Because land is limited in nature, and the need for it continually increases, its value continually increases. As a result, land becomes increasingly more valuable. Land is a powerful factor of production that allows individuals to produce in ways that would otherwise not be possible. Furthermore, land is requisite to the fulfillment of shelter, so all individuals need access to land. Thus, land owners are able to exploit non-land owners, by subjecting them to specific terms in order to use their land, or preventing them from using it altogether. This exploitation is based in illegitimate ownership, which is used to further promote disequilibrium.

2.2.2.4 Ownership of Information

Ownership of a physical resource allows one to expend it, and exclude others from expending it. Unlike a physical resource, information cannot be expended. Irrespective of how many times an idea is applied, the idea remains. Thus, any notion of ownership of information will necessarily differ from ownership of a physical resource, and would need to be justified by different criteria. Since information cannot be expended, we will define ownership of information as the right to use information, as well as to exclude others from using it. It is important to emphasize that the utilization of information can be restricted for reasons other than ownership of information. For instance, using information in order to murder an individual may be prohibited, but it is the act of murder that is prohibited, not the utilization of a specific piece of information.

Unlike the ownership of physical resources, there is no inherent justification for establishing ownership of information. Ownership of physical resources is justified because it protects one's ability to use the products of one's labor. In contrast, no matter how many others use a piece of information, an individual still has the right to use it. Thus, ownership of information is not required to protect one's ability to use the product of one's own labor, which in this case is information. Force should be dismissed as a possible justification for the ownership of information, as the ability to prevent someone from using information does not in itself justify doing so. Similarly, discovery does not grant the right to prevent others from using information.

When one discovers a piece of information that has not previously been discovered, one gains exclusive knowledge of the information. Even in the absence of ownership of information, there is no requirement that one share this information with others. Simply by keeping the information private, one has an exclusive right to use the information. Nevertheless, if another individual discovers or gains access to the information, then the right is no longer exclusive, as an additional individual has the ability to use the information. Contrarily, if one has ownership of a piece of information, one has the right to restrict all others from using the information, even if the information is publicized.

It is generally recognized that it would be catastrophic if individuals could prevent others from utilizing basic facts about the universe, such as discovered scientific laws. Nevertheless, there is contention as to whether the ownership of other types of information is justified, particularly with regards to information that has economic value. Copyrights and patents are two constructs through which ownership of information is established. The ability to restrict the usage of information allows individuals to generate profits either through the lease of information, or the exclusive right to utilize information for economic production.

Ownership of information is not a process through which value is protected; it is a process through which market value is generated. Irrespective of how many individuals have access to a piece of information, it still provides the same amount of potential utility. It follows that whatever additional value the exclusive right to use information provides, it must be purely market value. The exclusive right to produce in a certain way has market value in that it reduces competition, allowing producers to increase their prices. However, the market value of information can only be realized by bringing information into the market, even if not explicitly; through the reverse engineering of a product individuals can ascertain something about the way in which it was produced. Thus, by utilizing information in a market, one implicitly publicizes that information, which forfeits the exclusive access one gains to the information by virtue of discovery, and thus the additional market value generated due to the reduction of competition. It follows that the market value protected by ownership of information does not truly exist; it can only be acquired by bringing a piece of information into the market, but the very act of bringing information into a market publicizes the information, thus forfeiting the value. Therefore, ownership of information does not protect, but generates, market value, by artificially protecting this forfeit value.

The purported purpose of ownership of information is to encourage creation–to reward inventors for their inventions. Ownership of information increases the market value the information provides to its owner, but at the expense of the utility of the information for all other individuals. Even if information is available, it may be illegal for one to utilize it. Needless creation is encouraged as a result of ownership of information; work is duplicated in order to find new solutions to problems that have already been solved. Utility is expended to find information that is already available, but is compromised for the sake of market value. Thus, ownership of information generates market value at the expense of utility.

In the absence of ownership of information, invention will not cease, it will only take place under different circumstances. Those who are faced with problems will be forced to innovate in order to overcome them. This will result in invention. Furthermore, one can sell the service of invention. If a firm is faced with a certain problem, it can pay someone to invent the solution. Once the solution is discovered, which details are disclosed will be at the discretion of the inventor and the firm who bought the solution. Nevertheless, the usage of whatever information can be gained by seeing or reverse engineering the solution cannot be restricted arbitrarily. Those who have the greatest need for invention will either have to discover it, or subsidize its discovery. For things that are beneficial to the entire public, the government is the natural choice for subsidization. Thus, in the absence of ownership of information invention will continue to occur, but its benefits will be unrestricted, and less work will be repeated.

2.2.3 Government

The role of a government is to maximize the well-being of its constituents. Economically, this is achieved by minimizing exploitation. Therefore, the government of a capitalist society should act in order to keep markets as close as possible to competitive equilibrium. Capital accumulation and expertise result naturally from the operation of capitalist markets. Thus, the government cannot eliminate them, but can only mitigate their effects. Ownership of land and information are two constructs which could be completely eliminated by governmental action. In addition to combating the forces of disequilibration, the government should implement further measures to promote competitive equilibrium.

The operation of a government is a function of the economic infrastructure it exists within. Thus, a capitalist government inherits properties of the capitalist economic system. Specifically, there is a profit motive of labor for those who labor in the government. Furthermore, the value of individuals corresponds to their value in the market. The government does not actually produce, but it determines conditions under which production occurs; it mandates and prohibits different types of production.

The private funding of political campaigns requires one to procure a large amount of private money in order to campaign. Generally, this is achieved by a wealthy individual receiving large donations from industries and other private institutions. Thus, ties to wealthy, private institutions are an important source of political power.

Political parties claim to give equal representation to all members of a constituency. Any individual has the ability to form a party, or voice support for a given party. However, these voices are not equal. In a capitalist society, the amount of representation a party receives is proportional to the amount of wealth the party has. Thus, those with greater wealth will have greater representation. A minority viewpoint will only be represented if its followers have significant amounts of wealth, to balance the much greater number of individuals in other parties. Thus, the only minority receiving representation is those who are affluent. Generally, minorities are the result of economic disadvantages. The wealth barrier required to enter politics only further suppresses their viewpoints.

The lack of representation resulting from the wealth barrier to political office is further exacerbated by a lack of mechanisms to ensure the subordinacy of the government and its members. Capitalist governments generally lack effective methods to hold representatives accountable for their actions; conversely, they may include mechanisms such as the pardon to make it more difficult to hold representatives accountable. A lack of transparency only compounds these problems. This often results in a situation where the constituents of a capitalist state serve the government, rather than the government serving its constituency.

The media are essential for communication to allow a democratic government to properly function. The media are also essential for the government to communicate with its constituents. However, the primary function of an institute in a capitalist society is profit. The functions of communication and open criticism of governmental actions are secondary to the priority of commercialized media to maximize profit. Thus, the media will only promote dissent if it is profitable to do so.

In general, profits are maximized when the status quo is maintained, or during a time of war. Jingoistic images are promoted by the media in order to increase profits, which is antithetic to the very nature of a free press. Thus, profit motivation prevents media from fulfilling their essential role to a healthy democracy. In order to escape profit motivation, public media institutions must be separated from private economic interests.

2.2.3.1 Support of Economic Interests

Governmental power can be used in order to promote economic interests, due to the government's ability to control the conditions under which production occurs. The more an individual may benefit economically from governmental power, the more reason an individual has to run for office. Furthermore, the viewpoints of those without wealth are suppressed because wealth is requisite to enter office. Thus, the economic interests of those with wealth are represented by the government. Rather than bringing the market into equilibrium as is necessary of the government, the government implements policies which further promote disequilibrium. This is evident by the continued existence of constructs such as ownership of land and information.

In general, a politician will promote policies in his or her self-interests. Thus, a politician will generally only support policies that are in the best interest of the constituency as a whole if they are also in the politician's best interest. However, with economic issues specifically, there are competing interests. Therefore, a politician will promote policies that are in his or her best interest at the expense of the rest of the constituency. These policies will benefit those with wealth–the politician and campaign contributors.

Politicians may support non-economic causes for economic reasons. Politicians may promote unfavorable scenarios throughout the political spectrum in order to maximize self-interests, and the interests of campaign contributors. Campaign contributers support politicians economically in return for support of certain policies. Thus, economic interests may compromise a politician's actions in all aspects of the political spectrum.

Governmental regulations may be used in order to support specific industries. For instance, safety regulations can mandate specific measures to be installed on all equipment of some sort. Although the issue appears to be of safety, it also has many economic implications. Similarly, government can promote infrastructure projects, such as roads. This requires construction, so it involves hiring private actors. Furthermore, it promotes industries that benefit from the type of infrastructure built. There are numerous other ways in which the government's actions have economic effects. Because of this, there are additional economic reasons to seek government power.

2.2.3.2 Militarism

Military force is an extremely powerful tool. It allows a government to provide security and maintain order, as well as protect economic interests from foreign states. Military power translates to political power, allowing a state to assert its own interests, and protecting it from the interests of other states. Military power may also be applied to support the agendas or economic self-interests of governmental actors. For all of these reasons, military power is invaluable to government actors. As a result, military is exalted as a symbol of the power and status of a state.

Because military power is invaluable to governments, they sanction and promote the development of military technology. In a capitalist society, this establishes the development of military technology as an industry. Governmental actors have a symbiotic relationship with the military-technology industry. Governmental actors have extensive resources to promote and legitimize military technology, while military technology increases the power of a government. Military technology is continually developed in order to continually increase the power of a state. Both governmental actors and the military-technology industry make extreme profits in this relationship.

Security is used as a justification for the application of military power. However, the unilateral application of the military is actually a threat to security. In truth, military power is often used as a means for governmental actors to promote economic self-interests. Military power is used to enforce laws, regardless of their legitimacy. These laws may be used to perpetuate economic inequalities for the benefit of governmental actors. Military force may be used to quash dissent of a government's actions. Protests may be halted, or routed to areas which prevent them from providing any meaningful form of dissent.

Military power provides political power on an international level. As a result, states seek to increase military power to have greater influence. Military power is justified as defensive, but is essentially used offensively. Even though military action is justified as security, it may often be taken for economic reasons. Military conflict is used to justify increases in military spending. Furthermore, military force may be used to expand capitalist markets. The expansion of capitalist markets is integral to many economic interests.

2.2.3.3 Co-option

Co-option is the process of making small concessions in order to elicit acquiescence. A government may use co-option as a means of obtaining support for its actions. By making small concessions to appease its constituency, a government can divert attention away from its other actions; through co-option dissent is subdued and transformed into passive consent. Governmental actors may also make promises in order to gather support, with no intention or capability to fulfill the promises. For as long as a constituency believes such promises, its dissent will be quelled, allowing the government to pursue its own interests. Co-option is used to reestablish lost faith in a governmental administration, and to account for an administration's questionable actions. Co-option allows governmental actors to act in economic self-interest, rather than the interests of its constituency.

Co-option may be achieved with nearly any political, social, or economic issue. Governmental actors must weigh the cost of co-option with the benefits a constituency's consent will provide. Because co-option comes at a high cost, the concessions a government makes to its constituency are generally trivial. These concessions usually do not increase the well-being of the constituency in any significant or meaningful way. Instead, the concessions are just enough to elicit acquiescence; the well-being of the constituency is not relevant to such policies. Because these concessions are trivial, they result in very little actual change. Furthermore, such concessions rarely need to be sustained in order to elicit acquiescence; once opposition to the government has been quelled, the concessions may be revoked. For this reason, a government can co-opt its constituency indefinitely.

Economic policies are a very powerful form of co-option. Governments have the resources and ability to implement public projects that other actors cannot. Depending on the context, both tax raises and cuts can be used as methods of co-option. Minimum wage is used to appease low-wage laborers. However, increases in minimum wage may not even be large enough to counteract inflation. Thus, low-wage laborers may be worse off than in the past, despite the illusion of an increasing wage. Finally, welfare is used to appease individuals who suffer from unfortunate circumstances, such as a lack of opportunities. Welfare does nothing to solve the lack of opportunities these individuals face, but only provides them with a means of subsisting.

2.3 Exploitation

Exploitation is the engagement in a relationship in which some parties receive disproportionate benefits compared to other parties. The parties receiving large benefits are said to be exploiting those who receive small benefits. This type of relationship is an exploitative relationship. Exploitation is a result of market disequilibrium, and because markets can never reach equilibrium, they are never completely free of exploitation. The degree of disequilibrium determines the level of exploitation that occurs.

Exploitative relationships are possible when one party has significantly greater power than another party in the relationship. This allows the exploiting party to set the conditions of the relationship in its favor. If an exploiting party were to alter the conditions under which it entered a relationship with an exploited party, it could make the relationship non-exploitative, such that gains were equal. In the transformation from an exploitative to non-exploitative relationship, there is a loss of value for the exploiting party, and an increase in value for the exploited party. This excess value is exploited value–the additional value gained due to the exploitative conditions of a relationship.

Exploited value is not legitimate. It is a theft of value from another party due to the conditions under which a relationship occurs. Thus, property derived from exploited value is illegitimate property. It is derived from a theft of value from exploited parties. Although the exploiting party has legal ownership of illegitimate property, the exploited party has legitimate ownership over it.

An individual may enter an exploitative relationship either willingly or unwillingly. There are two conditions that must be met for an individual to unwillingly be exploited–necessity and lack of alternatives. In order for a relationship to be necessary, it must be essential to one's well-being. One's psychological needs cannot be fulfilled through markets, so it can only be necessary for one to engage in an exploitative relationship in order to fulfill one's physiological needs.

A specific relationship has no alternatives if it results in a larger net gain of utility than any alternative relationship, meaning that if an individual were to enter into any other relationship, it would result in a decrease in well-being. Thus, an individual may enter an exploitative relationship if it results in a net gain in utility, even though the individual is receiving disproportionately low benefits. One who needs commodities to fulfill physiological needs will enter an exploitative relationship if there are no viable alternatives.

There are two conditions which drive one to willingly be exploited–delusion and deception. Delusion is the belief that one is not being exploited, even though one is. This occurs when one's motives are based excessively in market value, and not utility. Deception occurs when one is convinced by another party to enter an exploitative relationship with that party. Consumerism serves the purpose of delusion, and advertising is one form of deception.

It is also possible for one to enter a relationship that becomes exploitative. It could become a relationship of unwilling or willing exploitation, depending on the conditions of the relationship. Furthermore, it is possible for one to willingly enter an exploitative relationship, and for the exploitation to become unwilling.

2.3.1 Dependency

The two conditions under which one enters an exploitative relationship, necessity and lack of alternatives, constitute dependency. One who controls the factors of production–resources, capital, and labor–is called a producer. In general, dependency on a private controller of the factors of production, or producer, results in exploitation. In capitalist markets, the dependency of laborers on producers to fulfill their physiological needs results in exploitation.

Entry into the capitalist market is not optional; in a capitalist society one's livelihood is dependent on the market. In all but a few exceptional cases, one cannot fulfill one's physiological needs without doing so through the market. Because one's livelihood is in the market, one must either labor or produce in the market to survive. The wealth requisite to become a producer is unattainable by the majority of individuals, so they must enter the market as laborers. Thus, in order to fulfill their physiological needs, the majority of individuals must enter into relationships with producers through capitalist markets. This establishes the first condition for exploitation of the laborer–necessity.

When a producer and laborer enter a relationship, the producer has significantly greater control over the nature of the relationship. This follows from the fact that, by virtue of their wealth, producers may fulfill their physiological needs without further production, at least for some period of time. Although elite laborers may be able to fulfill their physiological needs for a period of time without labor, it is for a period of time much shorter than producers. However, laborers are unable to fulfill their physiological need without laboring continuously, or only stopping for a very short period of time. Laborers need to labor for survival–to maintain at least some level of well-being. Thus, laborers need to enter the relationship for survival, where producers only enter the relationship in order to accumulate greater wealth. It follows that producers have proportionately greater power in the relationship, and thus control over the nature of the relationship.

The purpose of production within a capitalist market is profit maximization. By virtue of profit maximization, producers will always engage in exploitative relationships if possible. Since the majority of individuals in a market are laborers, and nearly all producers are profit maximizing, it follows that the majority of individuals in a market must labor for a profit-maximizing producer. This establishes the second condition for one to unwillingly enter an exploitative relationship–lack of alternatives.

We've established that laborers will enter relationships with producers due to necessity and lack of alternatives. Because laborers need to enter the relationship for survival, whereas producers do not, producers have significantly greater control over the nature of the relationship. By virtue of profit maximization, producers will enter exploitative relationships if possible. Thus, the majority of laborers will enter unwillingly exploitative relationships with producers. This type of exploitation results when labor markets are in disequilibrium. Because each individual has different amounts of wealth and access to opportunities, disproportionate dependencies occur. This gives producers the ability to exploit, which makes exploitation inevitable. Exploitation exacerbates disparities of wealth, which only perpetuates exploitation.

Exploitation also occurs due to disequilibrium of production, where one producer has much greater power than other producers, and may price gouge. The level of dependence of all other actors in the market will determine the power of this. If the good is highly sought after, the firm will have significant power. However, because the number of goods essential to fulfilling physiological needs is relatively low, this is not as significant a problem as exploitation of labor. Most exploitative relationships of this type are entered willingly.

Capitalist growth results from exploited value. Producers obtain wealth that is far in excess of the wealth of laborers. This is due to the accruement of exploited value. When exploited value is obtained, it is used to increase economic disparities, and thus increase the ability of a producer to exploit. Therefore, exploited value is used to further exploitation. It follows that the growth achieved by capitalist producers is illegitimate. Such growth is only possible with the aid of exploited value, which is illegitimate. Thus, the legitimate ownership of capitalist industries belongs to those who have been exploited to maintain them.

2.3.2 Development

Development is the process of increasing standards of living. One's standard of living is defined by one's fulfillment of needs and luxuries, as well as the amount and types of labor required to fulfill them; the more favorable the conditions one labors under, the higher one's standard of living is. The accumulation of capital is requisite to development, because the utilization of capital increases the efficiency of production, which allows product to be created in excess of what is necessary for survival. In turn, production can be used to increase standards of living, thus promoting development. The continuation of this process results in continued development. Because capital is accumulated privately by producers in a capitalist society, producers have significant control over development.

Individuals enter wage-labor contracts as one of three types of actors: producers, elite laborers, and laborers. Elite laborers are laborers with a high level of expertise, defined by their ability to produce or improve capital, and to provide services of high value in a capitalist society, such as entertainment. Because elite laborers have the capability to produce and improve capital, producers create conditions conducive to their existence, in order to increase their capital.

Significant expertise is required for the production and improvement of capital. Thus, education must be available in order to create elite laborers. Furthermore, sustenance, shelter, and health care are requisite for elite laborers. In the lack of these necessities, education could not be properly pursued. Thus, producers further these ends in order create elite laborers, and the further of these ends results in development. Producers are able to promote development because of the significant amount of wealth they possess.

Because elite laborers are extremely valuable to producers, producers work to keep elite laborers satisfied. This is achieved through consumerism, and the relatively high wages elite laborers receive in comparison to laborers. Producers can afford to pay elite laborers very well in comparison to laborers, because the services of elite laborers allow producers to significantly increase profits. As a result, elite laborers have enough wealth to live comfortably, and to pursue consumeristic interests. The pursuit of these consumeristic interests provides in part the market for luxuries sold by producers; the consumption of elite laborers promotes the production of producers.

Consumerism works to sustain the complacency of elite laborers, which is required for the continual growth of producers. The exploitative actions of producers provide elite laborers with much greater wealth than laborers. Even though the wealth of elite laborers is not comparable with that of producers, because elite laborers benefit from the exploitation of laborers, they are willing to support the actions of producers. This much larger group of actors provides a buffer to resistance against the comparatively small minority that is producers.

Development results in a reduced dependence on producers, because individuals who have achieved a certain level of development become capable of survival without continued labor. Thus, development works in opposition to exploitation, because it reduces dependency. As a result, it is only beneficial for producers to only promote development as far as is necessary to create as many elite laborers as necessary for maximizing production capability. In fact, producers must actually limit development in order to perpetuate dependency. It follows that producers have no reason to promote sustained development. Thus, in order to promote sustained development individuals must accumulate capital independent of capitalist producers; in other words, self-sufficiency is requisite to sustained development.

2.3.3 Expansion

The purpose of labor and production within a capitalist market is profit, and consumerism drives the pursuit of profit. In turn, the pursuit of profits drives the expansion of capitalist markets. The amount of potential profit that can be generated corresponds to the volume of production, which is limited by the ability of producers to produce and the ability of consumers to purchase. The expansion of markets greatly increases the possible volume of production, which allows profits to increase far beyond what would otherwise be possible. Thus, profit maximization necessitates expansion of markets, meaning that capitalism is globalizing in nature. The result is the emergence of a global capitalist structure.

The expansion of capitalist markets requires the exportation of capitalist ideals. These ideals include the political, economic, and social structures of capitalist states. Affluence is cited as testimony to the validity of capitalist ideals. The capitalist myth asserts that capitalism is not only the optimal economic system, but the only feasible economic system; it asserts that by opening up one's economy to capitalist markets, development will necessarily result, and will not result under any other circumstances. However, the only requirement for development is the accumulation of capital, which does not require capitalism. In fact, the entry of a domestic economy into global markets generally does not result in the accumulation of capital, but dependence on the capital of global producers.

If states refuse to willingly enter the global capitalist economy, force can be applied to expand capitalist markets. In a capitalist society, wealth is a means of attaining governmental power, and thus military power. The application of military power enables the capitalization of new markets by force. These actions are legitimized in the name of national interests, such as security; coercion is disguised as liberation and protection. Irrespective of the justifications made, the true agenda is economic in nature. The costs at which profits are obtained reveals the nature of the agenda. These costs are borne by the capitalized economy: politically, socially, and economically.

The expansion of capitalist markets results in the transformation of local economies. Global producers have the capability to produce in ways that may not be possible within domestic markets. By purchasing from global producers, domestic consumers are able to access commodities they would otherwise be unable to. Domestic producers are unable to compete against global producers in the production of these commodities, and domestic producers fail to develop as a result. In this way, capital is accumulated by global producers rather than domestic producers.

The accumulation of capital increases the production capabilities of global producers, so global producers produce increasingly more efficiently than domestic producers. As a result, domestic producers may sell resources to global producers who have the capital to efficiently convert them into commodities. These commodities may then be sold back into the domestic economy. The result is that the domestic economy becomes dependent on global producers both for products, and for markets to sell products to. Because capital is not developed through this process, domestic economies become increasingly more dependent on global producers.

The capability to produce on a global level requires a certain level of development within a country, as is necessitated to promote elite laborers. The expansion of global markets allows producers to access laborers from less developed countries. These laborers have lower standards of living than those within more developed countries. As a result, they are more vulnerable to exploitation. Global producers increase their profits by hiring laborers from less developed countries at low costs.

The expansion of capitalist markets results in interdependence. When domestic producers fail to accumulate enough capital to competitively produce certain commodities, the domestic economy becomes dependent on global producers for the commodity. Furthermore, laborers from domestic economies labor for global producers. In the relationship between producer and laborer, the laborer is much more dependent on the producer. Although there is interdependence, dependencies are not equal. These dependencies allow less developed economies to be exploited by more developed economies, in the context of the global capitalist structure. Because exploitation results in increasingly disparate distributions of wealth, this dependency is sustained.

Economic interdependence results in political and social interdependence as well. These dependencies are also unequal. Along with the exportation of capitalist ideals is the exportation of consumer culture. This culture transforms and pervades existing cultures. Furthermore, economic interdependence results in political interdependence. Economic repercussions must be considered in political decisions. As a result, those with greater economic power have greater political power; economically powerful states may coerce economically less powerful states. By expanding capitalist markets, economically powerful states increase their global political power.

The existence of a self-sufficient economic system poses a threat to capitalist expansion. It would provide an alternative to exploitation in capitalist markets, acting as a barrier to capitalization. Furthermore, such an existence would shatter the capitalist myth; capitalism could not be proclaimed as the only feasible economic structure. Because a self-sufficient economic system poses a great threat to capitalist expansion, it will face extreme opposition in its formation.

Expansion is essential for profit maximization; producers will go to great lengths to ensure it. However, perpetual growth is impossible. As capitalist markets expand, the consumption of resources increases. Because resources are finite, the expansion cannot continue indefinitely. Expansion is also limited by a finite number of markets to capitalize. When the expansion of capitalist markets reaches its limits, the situation will likely be dire. A dearth of resources will make it very difficult for individuals to fulfill their needs. Producers would compete with each other in order to dominate existing markets. Conflict and destruction are an inevitable result; expansion, and thus profit maximization, could not be achieved otherwise.

2.4 Evolution of Capitalism

Modern-day capitalism is characterized by modern times as well as the evolution of capitalism over time. Nevertheless, many characteristics of capitalism remain constant with time. The evolution of capitalism is characterized by the growth of capitalist markets, so elements of modern-day capitalism are a function of the state of growth of capitalist markets. For instance, in addition to producers, laborers have the capability to pursue luxuries. This occurs because the high efficiency of production creates a very large surplus. The ability of laborers to pursue luxuries acts as a buffer against dissent towards producers. Producers intentionally promote consumption in order to co-opt laborers; this diverts attention away from the massive disparities in wealth and exploitation that capitalism promotes.

The forces of disequilibration are subject to change over time, as a function of the evolution of capitalism. The application of the natural forces of disequilibration, accumulation of capital and expertise, is characterized by the growth state of capitalism. For instance, insurance firms are a construct that resulted from the evolution of capitalism. As such, examples that are relevant in modern times may not be relevant to other times. Nevertheless, the force itself, capital accumulation, remains constant throughout the evolution of capitalism. Other forces may be artificially constructed as a result of the evolution of capitalism, such as ownership of information.

Scientific innovation is a major source of profits as well as a source of new industries, such as information technology. Information technology has massively altered methods of communication, by greatly enhancing them. Information technology has made communication possible on a global scale. This capability has been integral to the development of the culture of consumerism–the pursuit of luxuries. Furthermore, consumer culture has resulted in the emergence of new industries, such as entertainment and advertising. These are massive industries within modern-day capitalism.

Modern-day capitalism is characterized by a global capitalist structure. This structure links capitalist markets on a global scale. Exploitation is prevalent at a global level, because large disparities exist on a global scale. Multinational corporations use the large disparities in wealth between countries as a means of employing very low-cost labor. These relationships result in global interdependence. However, such dependencies are not equal; affluent states are much less dependent on poor states. International relations are largely influenced by relationships through capitalist markets. Economic power translates into military power, which enables states to exert their influence internationally. Because the current global structure is capitalist, any other economic system must function within the global capitalist structure.

2.5 Conclusion

Capitalism is a free market system, with factors of production privately owned and controlled. In order to be traded in the market, things must first be commodified. Commodification occurs through the assignment of a market value to a thing. This market value is not representative of a commodity's utility, only a number of market forces. The commodification of labor results in the separation of laborer and product of labor. This devalues labor, and changes its purpose to profit rather than the product of labor. The profit motivation of labor promotes market rather than labor efficiency; less efficient labor is promoted for the sake of profit.

Consumerism is the belief that value is obtained through the ownership and consumption of commodities. Consumerism is fallacious because market value is not a true measure of value. Consumerism results in the commodification of existing needs, and manufacture of new needs. Manufactured needs are fulfilled materially, which drives the pursuit of commodities. However, the fulfillment of manufactured needs results in the unfulfillment of psychological needs, leading to dissatisfaction. Because manufactured needs are infinite, the pursuit of commodities becomes perpetual, which fuels desires for perpetual growth of capitalist markets. The damage of consumerism is to oneself through unfulfillment of psychological needs, and to others through the depletion of resources, environmental degradation, and support of exploitation.

Competition is required by capitalist markets to function properly. Competitive equilibrium is the ideal market state, which eliminates exploitation. In the absence of competitive equilibrium, labor efficiency decreases, the cost of commodities increases, and exploitation results. Accumulation of capital and expertise are forces of disequilibration that occur naturally in capitalist markets. Thus, it is the role of the government in a capitalist state to mitigate their effects. However, capitalist governments are controlled by economic interests. Rather than reducing disequilibration, the government promotes it. Ownership of land and information are two constructs through which the government does so. Furthermore, the government compromises its other functions in order to achieve economic gains. These gains are not in the interest of the state's constituency, but the economic interests that control the state. These gains may be achieved through the application of military force. Furthermore, co-option is used to elicit the acquiescence of a constituency, despite the actions of its government.

In a capitalist market, the factors of production are privately owned and controlled. Producers not only have the ability to exploit laborers, but the conditions of unwilling exploitation of laborers are met as well–necessity and lack of alternatives. In disequilibrium, producers have significantly more power than laborers in market relationships, which allows producers to set the conditions of market relationships. Furthermore, labor in capitalist markets is not optional; one must labor through capitalist markets to fulfill one's physiological needs. Nearly all producers in capitalist markets are profit maximizing, and there are no alternatives to laboring for producers. Because producers have the ability to exploit laborers, and the conditions for unwilling exploitation exist, exploitation necessarily results. Exploitation exacerbates disparities of wealth, which only perpetuates exploitation.

Capital is requisite to development; an increased efficiency of production allows production to occur for purposes other than survival. In a capitalist economy ownership of capital is concentrated in the hands of a few producers. Thus, a small group of producers has the capability to promote and hinder development. Producers promote development to the extent that elite laborers result. Elite laborers have the ability to develop and create capital, allowing for the increased growth of producers. By hindering development, capitalist producers can perpetuate dependency. This sustains conditions that allow for the unwilling exploitation of labor.

Consumerism drives the expansion of capitalist markets at almost any cost. In order for markets to expand, capitalist ideals must be spread either willingly or forcibly. When global producers capitalize new markets, they remove the alternatives that exist in those markets, thus rendering the new markets dependent on the global capitalist structure. Dependency on global producers prevents markets from accumulating capital, and thus developing. This establishes the condition for continued exploitation.

Perpetual growth is impossible; because resources are finite; capitalist markets cannot continually expand. The damage caused by capitalist markets will be a function of the length of their existence. If capitalist markets reach the limits of expansion, the damage may be irreparable. Therefore, the expansion of capitalist markets must be halted as soon as possible, in order to minimize the damage caused by capitalism, and to conserve existing resources.

The existence of a self-sufficient economic system poses the ultimate threat to capitalist expansion. It would provide an alternative to exploitation in capitalist markets. By dispelling the capitalist myth, it would create a barrier to the capitalization of new markets. A self-sufficient economic system is integral to transcending capitalism. From such a system a new global structure could be forged, obsolescing the current global capitalist structure. Such a structure could mitigate the effects of the inevitable collapse of the global capitalist structure.

3 Dualism

Dualism is an economic system that consists of an inner and outer economy. The factors of production are collectively controlled within the inner economy and privately controlled within the outer economy. The purpose of labor in the inner economy is the fulfillment of needs, while the purpose of labor in the outer economy is the pursuit of luxuries; therefore, the fulfillment of needs and pursuit of luxuries are separate within a dualist economy. The role of the government within a dualist state is to coordinate the inner economy and regulate the outer economy. The government is controlled through democratic processes engaged in by members of the inner economy.

The inner economy provides an environment in which the constituents of a dualist state can fulfill their needs without exploitation. This is possible because the factors of production are collectively controlled within the inner economy, which eliminates the source of unwilling exploitation - dependency on private controllers of the factors of production.

The outer economy of a dualist state functions similarly to a capitalist market, with factors of production privately controlled. The outer economy differs from a capitalist economy insofar that there is no condition for unwilling exploitation in the outer economy. This is because entry into the outer economy is not requisite to the fulfillment of needs, as all members of a dualist state can fulfill their needs without exploitation through the inner economy.

The inner and outer economies function separately from each other; participation in either or both economies is completely optional. The inner economy guarantees constituents the ability to fulfill their needs, while the outer economy provides them with the freedom to pursue luxuries. It is only with the existence of the inner economy that this freedom can be guaranteed; in a capitalist economy individuals who are unwillingly exploited do not have the freedom to pursue luxuries. Therefore, in addition to minimizing exploitation, the dualist economic structure maximizes choice.

A dualist economy is not synonymous with a mixed economy. In a mixed economy, state-run industries function as part of a capitalist structure. Thus, these industries are subject to capitalist interests. In particular, there is a profit motive of labor in government. Furthermore, upon laboring for a state-run industry, one must enter capitalist markets to trade for goods. Therefore, a constituent living in a mixed economy is dependent on capitalist markets, and thus, is subject to exploitation. A mixed economy consists of socialist measures injected into a capitalist structure, and thus, functions similarly to a capitalist economy.

A dualist economy implements separate economies, rather than one mixed economy. Instead of having state-run industries injected into a capitalist structure, a dualist economy implements a state-run structure separate from capitalist markets. Thus, a dualist economy defines its own economic structure. Because all of one's physiological needs may be fulfilled through the inner economy, there is no condition for one to unwillingly enter an exploitative relationship, as may exist in a mixed economy.

3.1 Inner Economy

The purpose of the inner economy is to allow individuals to maximize the fulfillment of their needs: sustenance, shelter, love, and will. In order to do so, sustenance and shelter should be fulfilled as efficiently as possible, with minimal hindrance to the fulfillment of love and will, because psychological needs are not fulfilled through material goods. The purpose of labor within the inner economy is the fulfillment of needs, so the value of the product of labor is the amount of utility, not profit, that can be derived from it. As a result, labor occurs near the level of labor efficiency.

The inner economy provides a cooperative framework within which labor occurs. If the efficiency of production is increased within any field, it reduces the amount of labor required by all laborers within the inner economy. Thus, it is beneficial for laborers to help, rather than hinder each other. Because laborers do not labor competitively, work is not duplicated unnecessarily. Competitors withhold information from each other in order to increase their own profits. However, there is no reason for laborers to withhold information from each other in a cooperative context, such as the inner economy. The duplication of work only decreases the efficiency of labor, which is undesirable within the inner economy. It follows that cooperative labor is more efficient than competitive labor; competition is primarily driven by a motive to increase one's profits at the expense of another's.

Because labor occurs near the level of labor efficiency, and the inner economy operates cooperatively, the efficiency of labor within the inner economy is maximized. Thus, the inner economy minimizes the amount of time required to fulfill physiological needs, which provides maximal time for individuals to fulfill their psychological needs. This is the purpose of the inner economy–to maximize the fulfillment of needs.

The inner economy does not own capital; rather, it provides a framework within which capital may be utilized, subject to the conditions of the inner economy. The purpose of this framework is to provide all individuals with an equal opportunity to fulfill their needs. Maintenance, development, and improvement of the capital within this framework are tasks performed by constituents of the inner economy–the people that benefit from utilizing it. Individuals do not have a right to deplete this capital, or prevent others from using it. When one creates capital within the inner economy, the newly created capital is subject to the same conditions. Thus, the infrastructure of the inner economy continues to improve over time, continually making it easier for individuals to fulfill their needs.

All individuals have an equal opportunity to labor in the inner economy. Because needs cannot be fulfilled without labor, one must choose to labor through the inner economy in order to fulfill one's needs through it. The inner economy guarantees that if one labors sufficiently, one will be able to fulfill one's needs. This guarantee is possible in a dualist state, because in contrast to a capitalist state, private actors do not own and control the factors of production.

The ability of the inner economy to function is not incumbent upon the number of individuals laboring within it. Because the benefits one receives from the inner economy are proportional to the amount one labors in the inner economy, the amount of production within the inner economy scales corresponding to the number of individuals working in it. For instance, if the number of constituents laboring in the inner economy doubled, production in the inner economy would double correspondingly, with all individuals laboring the same amount.

The constituents of the inner economy engage in democratic processes in order to coordinate the inner economy. These processes coordinate a framework within which cooperative labor and production occur, providing all individuals an equal opportunity to labor. The products of labor and production are then allocated through this framework in the inner economy.

Sustainability is a key factor of the labor done in the inner economy. Labor must be done in such a way that allows production to continue indefinitely. A system that will inevitably collapse or break under the need for perpetual growth is short sighted, and disregards the future of society. The democratic coordination of the inner economy will allow for regulation of consumption, in order to ensure sustainability.

In order to promote development, the inner economy must be self-sufficient; dependency prevents the accumulation of capital, which prevents development. The accumulation of capital increases the efficiency of labor, which will allow all laborers in the inner economy to fulfill their needs with decreasing amounts of labor. Because capital is collectively accumulated within the inner economy, all constituents of the inner economy have control over development, by virtue of their participation in the inner economy. This is in stark contrast to a capitalist state where a small number of actors have control over development.

3.1.1 Entitlement

After laboring in the inner economy, one becomes entitled to a corresponding amount of goods from the inner economy. This is achieved with the credit system, in which a certain amount of labor corresponds to one credit. In order to obtain private goods from the inner economy, one uses credits as currency. A certain number of credits entitles one to a certain number of goods.

Entitlement to collective goods is determined by one's credit ratio. One's credit ratio is a measure of the number of credits one has obtained over a given period of time. One's credit ratio depends only on the number of credits one earns, and not the number of credits one spends as currency. Essentially, one's credit ratio measures one's participation in the inner economy. The more one labors in a given period of time, the higher one's credit ratio is. As long as one's credit ratio is above a designated level, one is entitled to corresponding collective goods. By maintaining a high credit ratio over a given period of time, one may choose to labor less during a subsequent period, while maintaining entitlement to sufficient collective goods. Thus, individuals have flexibility in their laboring schedules.

If one is subject to conditions under which one is unable to labor, one may be put on a stipend. A stipend gives one enough credits per time period to maintain a designated credit ratio. Only those who have consistently labored in the inner economy, those with a designated credit ratio, are eligible to be put on a stipend. If one has not been a consistent contributor to the inner economy, then one forfeits the right to stipends. Thus, only those supporting the inner economy may benefit from this security it provides.

Illness and injury are conditions under which one may be unable to labor. Those suffering from such conditions would be put on stipends, so they could fulfill their physiological needs until they are able to labor. This will require a small amount of additional labor by each individual who is not on a stipend. However, the amount of additional labor is insignificant, due to the ratio of individuals who are laboring to those who are on stipends; the security the stipend provides far outweighs the additional labor it requires.

Higher-level education is another reason for which one could be put on a stipend. The stipend would have a limited duration, and be conditional on one's satisfactory progress in education. This progress requires one to make acceptable progress towards completing a course of study. In the absence of satisfactory progress, one would have to continue education without a stipend–one would have to labor in order to gain access to the collective good of education.

At the age of retirement, one receives a permanent stipend. Only individuals who maintained a designated credit ratio over a significant period of time would receive such a stipend. Alternatively, a state could balance the credit ratio such that after one has labored to the age of retirement, one's credit ratio would be high enough that one would not have to labor anymore.

3.1.1.1 Cost of Goods

The purpose of labor in the inner economy is the fulfillment of needs. However, there is necessarily a component of luxury to everything that fulfills a need. In order to classify the amount of luxury in an action that fulfills a need, an action can be compared with other actions that equally fulfill the need, but provide varying amounts of luxury. The action that fulfills the need at the lowest cost is deemed the most efficient action, which likely provides less luxury than alternative actions. It follows from the purpose of the inner economy that the additional cost of luxury should be minimized, but it does not follow that eliminating any additional cost is optimal. For instance, if a small additional cost can provide a reasonable amount of luxury, it may be more desirable to act in the way that provides the additional luxury.

In a dualist state, different constituents will necessarily have different preferences for how much additional cost should be paid for additional luxury in goods produced. For instance, some individuals may prefer to pay an additional cost for more aesthetic clothing, where some individuals would prefer to pay the lower cost for less aesthetic clothing. For this reason, it is important that the inner economy provides choices that are satisfactory to all constituents, while continuing to focus production towards the fulfillment of needs through sustainable means. The price of goods that provide additional amounts of luxury can be increased accordingly with respect to goods that fulfill the same need, but provide less luxury. One would gain access to these goods by either spending more credits, or acquiring a higher credit ratio, depending on whether or not the good is private or collective.

3.1.1.2 Private Goods

The private goods available within the inner economy are personal goods and natural resources developed through human-facilitated processes. Personal goods are basic goods that are required to fulfill physiological needs, such as: food, clothing, soap, etc. In order to justify the ownership of private goods, they must be generated in surplus. Because the only natural resources the inner economy establishes the ownership of are those generated in surplus, the depletion of natural resources is avoided. Private goods are allocated through the infrastructure of the inner economy. Once one obtains a private good through the inner economy, it becomes transferable between people.

3.1.1.3 Collective Goods

Collective goods are essentially services, which are provided by the infrastructure of the inner economy. The collective goods provided by the inner economy are land, housing, utilities, transportation, education, and health care. When one labors in order to gain entitlement to a collective good, one's labor is used to maintain and develop this infrastructure. Thus, ownership of collective goods cannot be established; rather, entitlement to use collective goods is established. Because collective goods are not owned, they are nontransferable between people.

The inner economy provides a means of equally distributing land amongst all individuals within the dualist state. Because the amount of land available is limited, one may gain entitlement to no more than a designated amount. All individuals have an equal opportunity to gain entitlement to land by laboring in the inner economy. The inner economy can regulate the depletion of land and its resources, because entitlement to land does not include entitlement to the resources that exist on the land, which are obtained as private goods; one may only use the land in a way that does not significantly damage it.

Once one has gained entitlement to land, one may gain entitlement to housing; it follows that entitlement to housing requires a higher credit ratio than entitlement to land. Alternatively, one could choose not to utilize public housing, and establish private housing on the land one is entitled to. Nevertheless, one would have to maintain one's entitlement to land in order to continue to utilize private housing. Otherwise, one's private housing would be forfeit along with one's entitlement to land.

Once one has established housing, one may gain entitlement to utilities; utilities require a higher credit ratio than both land and housing. Utilities are services that require a large infrastructure, such as water systems, heating, and electricity. More fundamental utilities require lower credit ratios; water system should be accessible at lower credit ratios than heating. Some utilities, such as heating, may not even be required depending on the climate of a state. Furthermore, the utilities provided will necessarily be a function of the technological advancements of the state. Thus, different states may provide different utilities.

One is entitled to higher-level education for as long as one maintains a certain credit ratio. This is any education that goes beyond standard education, to which all constituents of the state are entitled to, regardless of their labor in the inner economy. Higher-level education includes a large variety of courses, extending from a few months to many years. In courses where they are beneficial to the education process, the nature of the inner economy makes it convenient to include internships, working within fields in the inner economy. Individuals pursuing higher-level education may also opt to be put on an educational stipend, which provides one access to education for as long as the terms of the stipend are met. Individuals can also gain access to courses that cover topics of standard education, if there are gaps in those individuals' education.

Once one becomes entitled to health care, one gains access to all medical care that is required for treatment. The amount of treatment necessary for one is dependent on one's health. Thus, one's credit ratio determines if one may receive treatment at all, and one's need determines how much one receives. Health care is not a function of one's wealth, as it is in capitalism, but determined by one's need. Nevertheless, if one takes specific actions which are blatantly detrimental to one's well-being, the credit ratio required for entitlement to health care may be increased. This includes actions that are reckless, or without due regard to current scientific knowledge. Thus, those who are knowingly putting a greater burden on the system will correspondingly compensate for it.

The final collective good provided in the inner economy is transportation. By implementing a nationwide transportation system, efficiency of travel can be much greater than by using individual means of travel. Small distances should still be traveled by individual means, as it is infeasible for the larger infrastructure to work efficiently at such a level. The infrastructure needed for long-distance travel, and travel over short distances is provided in the inner economy.

3.1.1.4 Commercial Land

The amount of land necessary to pursue commercial endeavors may exceed that which an individual could gain entitlement to as a collective good. Thus, the inner economy provides a system for allowing access to land for commercial purposes, to be used in the outer economy. Access to commercial land requires the maintenance of an additional credit ratio, one which does not provide credits to be used for buying private goods; it is solely for maintenance of commercial usage of this land. An individual or group of individuals can pledge their own labor to maintain this credit ratio, or they can find others to pledge their labor.

If any individual does not fulfill the pledge to maintain this additional ratio, it is the responsibility of those entitled to the land to find others to fulfill that pledge. Because many individuals can contribute to this credit ratio, it is possible for large amounts of land to be used for commercial purposes. It is the responsibility of those entitled to the land to find individuals to continuously fulfill their pledge. Even though commercial land would allow larger amounts of land to be used for commercial purposes, there would still be limits on the amount of land a single entity could gain entitlement to.

3.1.1.5 Credit Infrastructure

The exact form the credit system takes will be a product of the level of development in a state. There are two things the credit infrastructure must account for. It must represent credits to be used as currency and the credit ratio of each of the state's constituents. This could be achieved in many ways. For instance, in a technologically advanced states, credits could be accounted for electronically. All individuals would have an account that keeps track of their credits and credit ratio. Such a system would prevent the transfer of credits and credit ratio between individuals. The prevention of such transfers requires one to labor in the inner economy in order to benefit from the inner economy.

Dualism may be also implemented in a less technologically advanced state. In this case credits and credit ratio could be accounted for separately. Credits can be handled the same way that a currency would be handled in a capitalist society–except prices would be fixed within the inner economy, or dependent on governmental control. Although credits would be transferable between people, it is insignificant because private goods are transferable anyway. The credit ratio would be handled through records and documentation of one's employment. One would have to receive new documentation verifying the current credit ratio at periodic intervals of time. This works such that credit ratio would not be transferable between people.

A credit ratio is defined over periods of time, where each period designates some duration of time. Because one may begin laboring in the inner economy at any time, periods of time for which one did not labor must not factor into one's credit ratio. Otherwise, it would be nearly impossible to maintain a moderate credit ratio after many periods of not working. At the same time, one should be able to construct a credit ratio based on many periods of time. This would allow one to labor more in one period and less in the next, while maintaining a moderate credit ratio.

One's access to collective goods should be based on one's credit ratio up to the last period one worked. As soon as another period of time passes, the labor from that period will be calculated into the credit ratio. By only modifying one's credit ratio at the beginning of each period, it becomes unnecessary to continuously recalculate credit ratios. Instead, one's previous credit ratio is projected onto the current time period. Nevertheless, one must still labor to fulfill the projection. Until the labor is fulfilled, it will exist as a debt to the state, and further collective goods will be inaccessible.

If one is starting a fresh credit ratio, one may gain entitlement to goods equal to one's projected labor over a period. Thus, one will not have to labor before receiving any goods, which may be needed immediately. Nevertheless, if labor is not fulfilled as projected, one will not receive any more goods until the labor is repaid.

3.1.2 Additional Services

In order for a dualist state to be supported entirely by the inner economy, the inner economy must provide services in addition to the goods it provides. The nature of these services is such that it is desirable to allow all individuals within the dualist state to benefit from them, irrespective of their labor contribution to the inner economy. These services include: standard education, public access to land, maintenance of security; recycling and garbage disposal; as well as rehabilitative, social, and other specific services. These specific services would exist to address the concerns of any group whose interests may not be addressed by larger social services, such as a traditionally backward race, class, caste, or gender category.

Standard education is a course that covers fundamental as well as advanced concepts, designed for children and adolescents. The goal is to provide a general education, as well as prepare individuals to labor, or to pursue higher-level education. A general education is meant to promote the development of cognitive skills; literacy; science; political, social, and cultural awareness; etc. The utilization of state-wide standards can help guide a consistent education for all constituents throughout the state.

Land should also be allocated for public use, in addition to residential, inner-economic, and commercial use. Public use includes national parks preserving wildlife, as well as museums preserving art, culture, and science. Public land also includes parks, and other common areas available for the use of the entire constituency.

Security entails economic stability, social rights, and a means to maintain these even in times of crisis. Thus, the inner economy must provide services in order to maintain security. The military plays a critical role in maintaining security. Thus, a dualist state should establish and maintain military forces as required. However, it must be understood that when used unilaterally, the military can actually threaten the very essence of security that it is being used to maintain. Military forces can also play an integral role in emergency services. For instance, the infrastructure and devices of the military can be utilized to relieve the constituency from dangers such as natural disasters.

Establishing and maintaining a police force is a another important aspect of maintaining security within a dualist state. The police force should work in conjunction with the judicial system of the state as a part of the criminal justice system. In this role, the police force can play a part in witness protection, as well as detainment of individuals accused of serious crimes. The police force can also play a role in the rehabilitation of convicted criminals, in order to help them once again contribute to the state and civil society.

The state should provide many rehabilitative services: for substance abuse, psychological disorders, and a plethora of other issues. These services can work independently or in conjunction with the criminal justice system. Any individual can utilize these services in order to seek voluntary rehabilitation. Additionally, in the context of the criminal justice system, rehabilitation can play an important role in the prevention of repeat criminal offenses, and providing a more humane response to criminal offenses. Rehabilitation doesn't need to be only in the conventional sense, but in any way that can improve the criminal justice system.

Social services are another important force to work in conjunction with the criminal justice system and rehabilitative services. Social services can provide support for children, men, and women who are victims of violence, abuse, and incest. In some situations, social services could work to provide children with a safe environment to grow up in.

It is important that there exists adequate resources which can be called upon in times of emergency. Emergency services need to be able to respond to large-scale and local situations requiring urgent attention. Emergency services can utilize the existing structure for health care in the inner economy, as well as leverage military support, and, in doing so, provide emergency care for all individuals within the state, not just those laboring within the inner economy. Emergency services would require other mechanisms, such as a fire department, in order to deal with the many possible emergency situations that could arise within a state.

It is essential for a dualist state to remain sustainable over time. Thus, it is very important for the inner economy to provide an effective framework for recycling and waste management. Because it is also important for the outer economy to be sustainable, this framework should be utilized in the outer economy as well. Environmental restrictions within the state can mandate that laborers in both the inner and outer economies utilize this framework. To use this framework most effectively, the usage of materials which are not effectively recycled or decomposed should be minimized.

3.1.3 Labor

In general, the amount of time one spends laboring only influences the value of one's labor in the form of deadlines. Although one must create a certain amount of product within a given time-frame, the amount of time one labors within that time-frame is irrelevant. It follows that efficient labor reduces the amount of time one spends laboring. Thus, it is optimal for one to work at the level of labor efficiency–the level which provides optimal output from the labor. Nevertheless, time does have a more direct influence over the value of labor in positions that entail monitoring or maintenance, such as that of a supervisor or overseer. In these cases the value of the labor relies more heavily on the time spent laboring.

3.1.3.1 Types of Labor

All labor in the inner economy is done for the fulfillment of needs. However, it is necessary to build and sustain the infrastructure within which efficient labor can be actualized. The types of labor required within a dualist state are as follows: using and crafting goods which fulfill physiological needs; provision of additional services within the inner economy; furthering technology in order to increase the efficiency of production in the future; and facilitating operations within the branches of the government. Individuals contributing with any of these types of labor gain access to goods provided by the inner economy through the credit system.

The types of labor in the inner economy are incumbent upon technological advancements. Technological advancements increase the efficiency of labor, but also increase the amount of labor applied to the maintenance and development of technology. For instance, a transportation system can expedite travel, but requires a significant amount of labor to maintain it. Thus, technology should only be used to the extent it maximizes the efficiency of production; it should not be used if its costs outweigh its benefits.

Technological advancements are extremely important when current technology is either inefficient or insufficient for the fulfillment of physiological needs; technological advancement should be promoted in both of these cases. Otherwise, the inner economy can utilize technological advancements that take place in the outer economy.

The inner economy must also provide all labor to support the infrastructure of the government. This corresponds to the officials elected as representatives, and the entirety of the services the government provides. Thus, non-elected individuals must be a part of the inner economy as well–a law clerk in the judicial system, for instance.

3.1.3.2 Amount of Labor

Individuals benefit from the inner economy in two ways: directly through private and collective goods they receive, and indirectly through the inner economy's infrastructure and technological advancements. It follows that the amount of labor corresponding to a single credit must be composed of these two factors; the process of maintaining a certain credit ratio encapsulates the maintenance and improvement of the inner economy's infrastructure.

When the efficiency of labor within a field as a whole increases, the amount of labor required by that field decreases. This creates an excess of labor, because fewer laborers can create the same product. When an excess of labor exists, all individuals in the inner economy can labor less and still create the same products, and thus, receive the same benefits. Therefore, an increase in the efficiency of labor within a single field reduces the amount of labor required of individuals in all fields within the inner economy.

The purpose of increasing the efficiency of labor within the inner economy is to reduce the amount of time spent laboring within the inner economy. The quantity of goods required to fulfill an individual's physiological needs will remain relatively constant over time. Thus, as the efficiency of labor increases, the amount of labor required to fulfill an individual's needs will decrease over time. At the very least, when the efficiency of labor remains constant, the amount of labor required will remain constant.

If populations scale proportionately to the current demographics of the constituency, then the change in the amount of labor required will correspond directly with the change in the number of laborers, so that the amount of labor required of each individual will remain constant. It is only when the demographics of the constituency change that the amount of labor could increase for each individuals. For instance, if the percentage of the population in retirement increased, then the amount of labor required of each individual would correspondingly increase.

3.1.3.3 Allocation of Labor

Labor within the inner economy is not forced; all individuals must make a choice whether or not to labor. Individuals must choose how and in which area they wish to labor in within the inner economy. However, one's choice is limited by one's qualifications. By approaching tasks well suited to one's skill set, the efficiency of one's labor is maximized.

Many positions within the inner economy require a level of education and specific skills; individuals are restricted to working in fields where they meet such qualifications. However, in many fields strict qualifications are unnecessary. Qualifications are only required when one's inefficiency would be detrimental to others. If one labors inefficiently, one will simply spend more time laboring than others. The smaller product of labor created would be balanced by the smaller amount of credits one would receive.

It is possible too many individuals will seek the same job. There are two methods that can be employed to alleviate this problem. The first is to shift the relative value of positions which are sought after by too many people. For instance, if there became a total excess of farmers, the relative value of farming would decrease. This would turn farming into a less desirable job, and consequently farmers would leave the position, or fewer farmers would enter the position. When there were fewer farmers, the value of farming would be scaled accordingly. Similarly, fields with a deficit of laborers would become relatively more valuable. The second method is to restrict further entry into a specific field. For instance, if the excess of farmers becomes too great, applicants to a farming position would be denied. Only the exit of currently employed farmers would allow further entry into the field.

Both of these measures should be mostly unnecessary in practice. Given the diversity of laborers, and the relative value of different positions, laborers will spread out among different fields, and equilibrium will be maintained. Furthermore, balance is achieved due to regional differences. An excess number of farmers and deficit of engineers in one region would be balanced by an excess of engineers and a deficit of farmers in another. Thus, unless the imbalance is achieved on the state level, the above two methods would not need to be employed.

3.1.3.4 Coordination of Labor

Coordination of labor is achieved through a system of quotas. Each district of a state has a quota equivalent to the benefits (goods, resources, etc) that its constituents receive from the state.

Because consumption cannot be ascertained in advance, quotas must be projected based on current and previous consumption patterns. Each district must fulfill its quota within a given period of time. If all districts fulfill their quotas by the end of this time period, the inner economy is in equilibrium–the amount of production is equal to the amount of consumption. If a district has not fulfilled its quota by the end of this time period, its constituents proportionately lose benefits from the state.

It is not practical to evenly divide quotas for all fields between districts, because the laborers in each field will not be evenly distributed throughout the state. Instead, districts may make agreements with each other in order to shift the quota amongst themselves. Districts can assume greater and lesser responsibilities within fields as long as another district makes a corresponding shift in responsibilities, such that the quota of the state as a whole is not altered.

For purposes of coordination and administration, it is desirable to assign quotas on the city level as well as the district level. This allows lower-level participation in the determination of the allocation of labor throughout a dualist state. The quotas assigned to cities are a function of the district they are a part of. Quotas may be shifted between cities, but only cities within the same district, such that the quota of the district as a whole is not altered.

3.1.4 Trade

Isolation of the inner economy would result in an increased amount of labor, and decreased efficiency of labor. Thus, an exchange of information and technology between the inner economy and other economies is desirable. Nevertheless, the purpose of trade in the inner economy is only to further the inner economy's self-sufficiency–trading arrangements should not result in dependency on or of other markets. All trade through the inner economy must occur in the realm of the inner economy; thus, the purposes of trade are to fulfill physiological needs and to maintain and develop the state's infrastructure.

A dualist state may engage in trade if there is a lack of natural resources. Nevertheless, efforts should be made within the inner economy to utilize resources that are available, and to develop sustainable alternatives to resources that must be obtained through other markets. A dualist state may also trade technology in order to increase the inner economy's efficiency. Rather than entering an interdependent trade relationship, the inner economy should trade for technology until it is able to produce the technology itself.

A dualist state may also engage in trade if there is an excess or deficit of production. For instance, a very poor harvest could require a state to trade for product that would've otherwise been available. Similarly, a harvest which is very effective may result in the generation of excess product, which may then be traded in global markets.

In addition to trading natural resources (if an abundance exists), a state may intentionally generate excess product. For instance, the amount of food necessary to fulfill the needs of the state's constituents would be kept within the state, while excess food would be traded in global markets. It would be traded for goods which would strengthen the areas the inner economy has a deficiency in. By trading only excess product or resources, trade will not interfere with the fulfillment of needs in the inner economy.

3.2 Outer Economy

The second economy of a dualist state is the outer economy. Participation in the outer economy is completely optional; it is possible for one to fulfill all of one's needs by laboring in the inner economy. The outer economy exists to grant freedom of labor beyond the fulfillment of needs.

Nevertheless, one could theoretically fulfill all of one's needs through the outer economy; the only reliance on the inner economy would be for allocation of land.

The outer economy provides individuals with all freedoms that are available in a capitalist economy. Moreover, it provides these freedoms in the absence of unwilling exploitation. This is only possible due to the existence of the inner economy, which makes labor in the outer economy unnecessary for the fulfillment of needs. As a result, individuals can pursue entrepreneurial endeavors within the outer economy without worrying about how they will fulfill their needs. It follows that all constituents of a dualist state have the ability to pursue such endeavors. This is in stark contrast to a capitalist economy, in which only a small minority of individuals have the economic security to do so.

In order to gain entitlement to commercial land, a commercial entity needs to find individuals willing to pledge their labor within the inner economy. Thus, if a commercial entity begins to act against the interests of those pledging labor to maintain its title, it would have difficulty finding further pledgers. In this way commercial entities are subject to the interests of the dualist state's constituency. Furthermore, because land is allocated through the inner economy, it can similarly be revoked if the commercial entity does not adhere to the restrictions of the dualist state.

In contrast to the interdependence of the government and inner economy, the outer economy is purely dependent on the government. Thus, it has no influence over governmental decisions, but is subject to them. For instance, pollution and consumption of resources would be regulated, while methods to ensure sustainability, such as recycling, would be mandated. Furthermore, any actions within the outer economy that pose a security threat to the dualist state would be forbidden, such as the import of certain weaponry. Labor laws would be superfluous in the outer economy, as labor is optional. Labor laws are necessary, but insufficient, in a capitalist society, because labor in the capitalist market is not optional. The intent of the laws is to prevent unwilling exploitation, which is not possible in a dualist economy.

3.3 Government

The dualist government coordinates the inner economy in order to maximize the fulfillment of the needs of its constituents. The inner economy enables one to fulfill one's physiological needs as efficiently as possible, without hindering one's ability to fulfill psychological needs. In order to eliminate the profit motive of labor within a dualist government, the government is supported entirely by the inner economy–it functions without dependence on the outer economy. It follows that there is no taxation on goods created in the outer economy.

The subordinacy of the government to its constituency is essential to ensure it serves its constituency. Representatives are elected through directly democratic processes. Representatives fulfill general administrative tasks, while the constituency can overrule any decision through directly democratic processes. Some measures, such as the declaration of war, require a direct vote by the constituency in order to receive authorization. The constituency can pass, modify, and repeal legislation, as well as remove representatives from power. Finally, members of a district have a right to bring a vote to that district to secede from the state.

If members of the constituency can demonstrate significant interest, the removal of any representative from office can be called to a vote. The level at which the representative works will determine the level at which the vote is called. The entire constituency would vote regarding a state-level representative, whereas only constituents of a city would vote regarding a city-level representative. If a representative is removed from office, new elections should be held immediately, with a temporary replacement appointed in the meantime. In addition to removing individual representatives, the constituency could vote to dissolve the legislature. The dissolution of the legislature would require that votes be held to elect a new legislature immediately.

In order to effectively represent a constituency, democratic processes should be facilitated by the government. The government can provide an equal platform for all candidates to contest on, removing the effect of wealth on the outcome of an election. By removing the arbitrary barrier of wealth to political entry, all constituents have an equal opportunity to run for political office. Minority viewpoints will have the ability to be heard and judged based on their validity, rather than suppressed by economic means.

3.3.1 Citizenship

Citizenship is requisite for one's participation in the government, and the political processes of a dualist state. By maintaining a certain credit ratio, one gains citizenship in a dualist state. Thus, citizenship is available to anyone who chooses to labor in the inner economy. Citizenship is also granted by a credit ratio sustained by a stipend. If one does not have the requisite credit ratio to be considered a citizen, one may not participate in the political processes of a dualist state. Therefore, one must be a participant in the inner economy in order to participate in political processes.

Because one's citizenship is determined by one's participation in the inner economy, individuals laboring solely in the outer economy will not be able to participate in political processes. However, all individuals have the choice to labor in the inner economy. This method of determining citizenship eliminates any possible discrimination from the process. Therefore, anyone who desires to may become a citizen of a dualist state.

Shared citizenship is a means through which two individuals may share their credit ratio; individuals may only participate in a single shared citizenship. In a shared citizenship, the shared credit ratio is sustained by the labor done in the inner economy by both individuals. This credit ratio must be sustained to a certain level in order to determine the citizenship of both individuals. A shared citizenship is a means through which two individuals can divide labor amongst themselves as they see fit. For instance, if two partners had children, one partner may choose to labor to fulfill the entire shared credit ratio, so the other could spend additional time raising their children. If two individuals decided to end a shared citizenship, their credit ratios wouldn't change, but would henceforth be determined separately by their individual labor.

One's citizenship does not determine one's legitimacy to reside within a dualist state. Because all individuals in the world have equal rights to use land, a state has no authority with which to deny individuals residence within a state. The only exception to this is one who commits criminal acts. If one commits criminal acts within a state, that one is subject to judicial processes of that state. If one commits crimes in one state, other states have a legitimate right to deny that individual asylum within their state. If the individual is not a criminal, a state has no right to deny the individual residence. Therefore, any individual may enter a dualist state, and become a citizen through participation in the inner economy. One's contribution to the state grants one rights to the benefits of the state.

3.3.2 Nonpartisan Politics

Political viewpoints are inherently nonpartisan in nature. There exists a myriad of viewpoints regarding any given issue. The spectrum of ideas is continuous–viewpoints overlap in many respects. Political parties partition this spectrum into different groups, with each group representing the basic similarities of the viewpoints it consists of. However, the details of each viewpoint are lost in this transformation. If significant details are omitted from certain viewpoints, the group will fail to represent them adequately. The omission of such details may change the meaning of the viewpoint entirely. Thus, the partitioning of viewpoints based on political parties trivializes the significance of individual views.

Political parties promote division within a constituency. Compromise between parties will only occur if a party does not have a majority. However, if a majority exists, cooperation becomes unnecessary. Furthermore, parties are antithetic to the separation of government powers. If a party controls multiple branches of government, the branches essentially operate as a single entity. Thus, political parties result in high concentrations of power. Because little scrutiny comes from within a party, concentration of power within a single party must be avoided.

Nonpartisan political processes are essential for the democratic function of a dualist state. Many issues cannot and should not be partitioned into a small set of possible decisions. However, the absence of political parties presents interesting challenges to a state. Political parties provide coordination for candidates, so an alternative method of coordination is necessary. Furthermore, candidates must have an equal platform on which they may enter and proceed through elections. The solution lies in a pyramidal voting structure for choosing representatives.

Elections for representatives occur separately for all branches of government. For instance, the information branch and parliament hold separate elections. Because politics are nonpartisan, no group can dominate the government across all branches. Elections must occur after a given duration of time, such as four years. Nevertheless, there exist methods to require re-elections before that term has expired, to ensure the government continually serves the constituency.

3.3.2.1 Pyramidal Voting Structure

Any requirement for political entry should be basic, such as being a citizen of the state. This would provide all constituents of a dualist state an equal opportunity to run for political office. The absence of wealth barriers to political entry necessitates a voting structure which can accommodate an extremely large pool of potential representatives.

In order to be effective in a large constituency, governance should occur at multiple levels. For instance, local issues should not be handled at a state level. The optimal number of levels will be determined according to the size of constituency. A pyramidal voting system exists to allow for elimination of candidates on a number of levels, reducing the strain on the state as a whole. Just as labor is managed on a number of levels, politics is managed on the same levels. For the sake of example, we will consider three: city, district, and state.

Election begins on the lowest of these levels–cities. Each city holds its own elections for leaders, which will produce a rank order of popularity of candidates. The most popular candidate has the opportunity to move up to the next level of the pyramid–the district level. If the most popular candidate does not win on the district level of elections, he or she will take office on the city level. The most popular candidate may also choose not to move on and allow the next most popular candidate to proceed to the district level. If the most popular candidate does not take office on the city level, the next most popular candidate will.

From the pool of candidates gathered from each city, district elections occur. The voting is done by citizens of each city within the district. Finally, winners will arise from district elections. These candidates may choose to move on, or enter office, the same as at the city level. This process is repeated once again at the state level, except there is no chance to move on after state elections, because it is the highest level. Governance on the state level occurs by groups of elected individuals. Thus, the top candidates from each district will make up state level governmental bodies.

The pyramidal structure offers all constituents an equal opportunity, but does not overburden the state. The state can deal with the great volume of candidates because less formidable candidates are weeded out at the city and district levels. Thus, only most able candidates are left to run for state offices.

3.3.2.2 Multiple Votes

In order to maximize constituent power in democratic processes, each individual has a number of votes, instead of a single vote. Each of these votes is weighed with a different value. Thus, one vote exists for the first choice, another for the second choice, and so on. The number of votes necessary may vary depending on the situation, and size of election. The first candidate gets a number of points equal to the number of votes a constituent has. For instance, if a constituent is ranking the top five candidates, the first choice gets five points. The next candidate receives one less point, and finally the fifth candidate receives one point. All candidates who are not ranked receive zero points.

Multiple votes allow each constituent to lay out a rank order for the most desired candidates. This allows a constituent to place a vote for all desirable candidates, rather than just one favored candidate. In order for a candidate to be successful, the candidate will have to appeal to more than a specific viewpoint. Simply being the first choice for a number of constituents is not sufficient. The candidate must also not be extremely undesirable to the remainder of the constituency. Without any appeal to the majority of a constituency, a candidate has little hope for success. Thus, in addition to choosing candidates with a ranked order of votes, a constituent chooses which candidates are not desired, by not ranking them at all. The result is that an elected official must be a desired candidate to the majority of the constituency. Thus, elected officials will be the best representatives of the constituency's interests.

3.3.3 Separation of Powers

In order to effectively manage a dualist state, the government is separated into four distinct branches. Each of these branches is characterized by a distinct function of the state, in order to facilitate governance by balancing power in the state. The features of each branch determine the scope of the other branches, thereby creating a system of interdependence, which prevents any branch from acting unilaterally. It is through the combination of these branches that the full capacity of the government is actualized.

The structure of the government is separated into four categories. These categories are: an economic core, information branch, legislature, and judiciary. The economic core is responsible for the management and facilitation of the inner economy. The information branch acts as a nexus between the government and its constituency, to maximize constituent control, as well as to provide a medium for dissent. The legislature is responsible for legislative processes, and the judiciary is responsible for the adjudication of laws. Executive decisions are made by the constituency as a whole, through directly democratic processes.

Representatives in all four branches of the government are elected through directly democratic processes. Separate elections take place for the two types of representatives in the economic core–field leaders and economic coordinators. Field leaders are only elected on the city level, and by members of the corresponding field. Economic coordinators, on the other hand, are elected on all levels of the state, using the pyramidal voting structure. Representatives in the information branch, legislature, and judiciary are also elected at all levels of the state, using the pyramidal voting structure.

3.3.3.1 Economic Core

The economic core is the branch of government in which the core of the state's economic functions are managed. The economic core manages the production of private and collective goods, the development of technology, and the provision of additional services within the inner economy. The economic core is coordinated by two different types of leaders–field leaders and economic coordinators. Field leaders manage specific fields, while economic coordinators manage other operations, such as the allocation of quotas and labor.

Field leaders facilitate labor done in a specific field of the economy, such as engineering. Field leaders must ensure that individual contributions to the field are recorded, for the purpose of establishing credit ratios. They must also coordinate labor in such a way that ensures quotas are met. In this way field leaders manage production, in order to provide services and goods within the inner economy.

There is no official structure for field leaders other than on the city level. However, coordination between leaders of different regions is highly desirable. It is the responsibility of field leaders to determine how they will cooperate with field leaders of other regions. Standards in the inner economy are important to ensure the interoperability of the products of labor created throughout the state. Such standards can be established through conjunctive efforts of field leaders and economic coordinators.

Economic coordinators exist on all levels of the state. Economic coordinators are responsible for coordinating and monitoring efforts within the inner economy. The responsibilities of an economic coordinator include allocation of labor and quotas, and management of the credit infrastructure. Economic coordinators may also impose standards on regulations on the entry into positions, and the nature of production within the inner economy. Finally, economic coordinators maintain the desired labor distribution by modifying the relative value of labor between fields, or restricting entry into fields.

Economic coordinators play an important role in determining what products need to be produced within the inner economy. Because there are numerous ways to fulfill the same need, economic coordinators must ensure that production is a dynamic process which can account for these diverse and changing demands. Through conjunctive efforts with field leaders and the constituency as a whole, economic coordinators must ensure that the goods produced in the inner economy allow individuals to fulfill their needs in the way that they desire. For instance, there are innumerable types of food that can fulfill the need of sustenance. The task of economic coordinators is to ensure that the types of food produced in the inner economy not only meet the preferences of a diverse constituency, but also that production is sustainable and well-suited to the resources and technology available within the constituency. Economic coordinators must account for the costs of production, and appropriately adjust the costs of goods within the inner economy.

Economic coordinators also determine the amount of labor that is required in each field, and what needs to be produced in each field. The amount of private goods that must be produced is determined by the amount consumed. However, collective goods, the inner economy's infrastructure, and technological advancements cannot be quantified in the same way, because the extent to which they are required is subjective. For instance, it isn't obvious what constitutes sufficient transportation. Because the amount of labor required to fulfill these ends is subjective, economic coordinators must determine this amount consistently with the desires of the constituency. Economic coordinators who are unable to do so according to the constituency's demands can be removed from office through directly democratic processes.

In conjunction with field leaders, economic coordinators are able to determine the distribution of fields within their region. This distribution will show which fields the region is most capable in, and which fields it is the least capable in. Once the distribution is determined, economic coordinators may reallocate quotas between regions to maximize efficiency of labor. In addition to shifting quotas between regions, quotas may be modified through trading arrangements. Labor done in one field can be applied to the fulfillment of a quota in another field, because it is traded for goods that fulfill that quota. All trading arrangements are determined by economic coordinators.

The credit infrastructure is maintained by economic coordinators. In addition to maintaining the infrastructure, economic coordinators are responsible for properly allocating stipends. Furthermore, economic coordinators monitor the fulfillment of quotas by fields in their respective regions. The economic coordinator of a city is responsible for ensuring the fulfillment of quotas by all fields within that city. Economic coordinators at the district level ensure all quotas are fulfilled by cities within the district, and state-level coordinators ensure quotas are fulfilled by all districts within the state. When quotas are not fulfilled, the benefits provided by the inner economy are reduced for those who fail to meet the quotas.

Labor restrictions are developed by economic coordinators. One's entry into a field is restricted by one's qualifications, such as education or skills. Standards on the quality of products created by different fields are also developed by economic coordinators. Furthermore, environmental restrictions may be placed on production processes, as well as the way land is used. Nevertheless, the majority of environmental restrictions are created by laws passed in the legislature.

The economic core of the government primarily manages labor and production within the inner economy. Thus, it primarily determines how labor should be divided amongst different tasks. This allows the economic core to inhibit the ability of other branches of the government to act, by denying them the required resources. This power is balanced by the economic core's lack of ability to take political actions; it cannot pass or enforce laws, nor is it directly involved in international relations, other than trade.

3.3.3.2 Information Branch

The purpose of the information branch is to facilitate democratic processes within a dualist state. The information branch must ensure that governmental actions are transparent, and that information is accessible to all constituents of a dualist state, free of censorship. Access to information should only be restricted temporarily, and only if the availability of that information would pose an imminent security threat. Additionally, the information branch must provide channels for dissent, in order to allow constituents to criticize governmental actions.

The information branch prevents information provided by the government from being biased by a profit motive. Profit-biased media are insufficient for providing transparency of government actions, and are not a legitimate channel for dissent. Furthermore, reliance on for-profit media would undermine the state's independence from the outer economy, or capitalist markets.

In order to make information available to all constituents of a dualist state, the information branch must provide libraries through which information is freely accessible. These libraries should provide uncensored access to the latest local and global news, as well as records documenting all work within the government and the inner economy as a whole. Additionally, these libraries should provide uncensored access to literature from diverse sources. In some capacity, libraries could provide a platform for discourse, allowing individuals to meet and discuss economic and social issues of importance. Such a structured space could be effective in facilitating directly democratic processes.

The information branch can facilitate directly democratic processes by providing the constituency information regarding proposed political measures. If members of the constituency can demonstrate significant interest in a measure, it can be brought to vote before the entire constituency. This can be achieved by obtaining a number of signatures from individuals who wish to have the matter voted upon. The number of signatures and time period within which the signatures must be collected will depend on the type of issue that is to be voted upon.

If enough interest in a measure is expressed, and it receives the requisite number of signatures, it is brought before the constituency for a direct vote. With a great enough majority, legislation may be passed, modified, or repealed. In addition to legislating, direct votes may be held to remove representatives from office. On the other hand, if a measure fails to receive a majority vote in favor of it, it will not be implemented. Furthermore, the same measure cannot be brought to another vote until a certain period of time has passed.

All election processes are coordinated through the information branch of the government. The information branch must provide a platform for all politicians to stand on, and through which discourse may occur. Equal opportunity to run for political office must be assured through this platform. Information must be accessible to all constituents so that they can make informed decisions regarding politics. The voting process and calculation of votes should also be organized through the information branch, through completely transparent processes.

The information branch has no policy making power, but facilitates communication between the government and the constituency, and democratic processes. Thus, its strength lies in its ability to scrutinize the other branches of government. The primary role of the information branch is to maximize constituent power within the government.

3.3.3.3 Legislature

The legislature in a dualist state is primarily responsible for passing laws, but it also acts as an international representative of the state, and has limited executive powers. The legislature should consist of a single house, which is directly elected by the constituency. The size of the legislature will necessarily be a function of the size of the state.

The legislature passes laws respecting many areas of life within the dualist state, such as the following: economic and environmental standards and regulations, contracts, wills, social rights, criminal procedure, and the judicial system. It is important that legislators have access to information from experts within the fields that they are passing legislation. For instance, the legislature must appeal to environmental experts before passing legislation regarding the environment. Field leaders and other experts within the inner economy will be integral to this process. These leaders can appeal to the legislature with perceived problems, or regulations that they feel require legal codification.

Although important to the legislative process, field leaders and other experts do not have the ability to directly participate in the legislative process. Thus, legislators make the final decision regarding what legislation should be passed in the dualist state, using advice from experts. However, if legislators blatantly disregard the advice of experts within a given field, the constituency can respond through directly democratic processes. In this way, any constituent of the dualist state could attempt to modify legislation.

It is essential for a dualist state to remain sustainable over time, so environmental legislation is an important role of the legislature. Using the advice of economic coordinators in conjunction with environmental experts, the legislature can codify regulations to mandate recycling, reduce waste production, and control other environmental issues, such as wildlife preservation. The legislature can pass laws in order to regulate production in both the inner and outer economies of the dualist state.

There is no need for a dualist state to assign legal value to religious bonds, such as a marriage. Shared citizenship allows individuals to function similarly to a conventional marriage, but with a less-binding tie. If two individuals chose to end a shared citizenship, they would each have their own credit ratio, which is based upon what the shared ratio was. In a shared citizenship, individuals do not necessarily acquire property mutually, so the ownership of whatever property two individuals acquired mutually could either be resolved without the aid of the state, or through mediation. Finally, if two partners with children ended a shared citizenship, their obligations towards their children would not change, because these obligations would come as a result of sharing children, not from their shared citizenship. Thus, two individuals who shared children but not citizenship would have the same obligations.

There is no need for a system of torts in a dualist state. Because there is no official currency other than credits, which are nontransferable, a system of torts with monetary compensation would not function properly. Rather than allowing individuals to take direct legal action against each other, seeking remedy for civil damages, any such damages would be resolved criminally, if necessary. Thus, individuals would need to appeal to the criminal system in order to take criminal action against an individual in such a situation. If any recompense is required, it would then be determined as a part of criminal sentencing, and would necessarily be non-monetary in nature.

In addition to passing legislation, the legislature acts as an international representative of a dualist state. Rather than having a single individual, such as a head of state to represent the constituency, the entire legislature acts to represent the constituency. Depending on the particular issue, the legislature can choose whichever of its members it feels would be the most appropriate representative. When expertise is required, members of the economic core can be chosen in addition to legislators to represent the dualist state.

Finally, the legislature has minimal executive powers. The legislature may vote to request authorization for war, to bring the request before the constituency to vote. The legislature may make the decision to authorize appropriate use of military force only if the constituency as a whole approves the declaration of war. The legislature may also act in emergency situations. For instance, during a natural disaster, the legislature may divert appropriate resources in order to deal with the emergency.

The legislature's capabilities are balanced by the functions of other branches. It is dependent on the economic core to provide the resources necessary to take action. Furthermore, the military and police forces that enforce laws are coordinated by the economic core. In order to take action against a constituent, the constituent must first be found guilty through the judiciary. This ensures that the government may not use illegitimate force against its constituents. Finally, if a constituency is dissatisfied with how its legislature is functioning, it may vote to dissolve it, and hold elections for a new legislature.

3.3.3.4 Judiciary

The existence of the judiciary is to ensure that justice is maintained in a dualist state. The judiciary is responsible for the adjudication of laws. It is important for the state to ensure its laws are understandable and accessible to all of its constituents; only then can it legitimately hold individuals accountable to the law. Thus, the existence of mechanisms through which law can be made more accessible and available play an essential role in the functioning of the judicial system.

Judges are elected through directly democratic processes, but in order to be considered as a candidate, judges must meet additional requirements, such as proper training and certification within the dualist state. This would require education above and beyond what a normal citizen would receive. Like other branches of government, judicial facilities should exist on multiple levels of the state. These facilities include the system of courts, legal services, and mediation services.

As a part of the judicial system, a dualist state must provide free legal services to all of its constituents. For instance, if the state takes criminal action against an individual, that individual deserves free legal services from lawyers in the inner economy, but could still choose self-representation or representation from a lawyer in the outer economy. Additionally, the inner economy must provide a system of documentation of court cases and transcripts, which could be freely accessible through the information branch.

An important feature of the judiciary is to provide a system of mediation to its constituency. In essence, a system of mediation could facilitate the resolution of conflicts without the need for litigation. The system of mediation would be particularly relevant in smaller cases that would otherwise be resolved through a system of torts, which is nonexistent in a dualist state. This would reduce the burden on the court system, as well as provide constituents with a very accessible way to resolve conflicts, without requiring all of the formalities of litigation.

Although the system of mediation would serve as a useful tool for the constituency, there is still a need to have a formal court system. All constituents of the state have the right to a jury trial, in which a jury, consisting of members of the constituency, determines innocence or guilt. Jury members would be appropriately summoned from the corresponding level of the state. For instance, a jury for a trial in a city-level court case would consist of members of that city. Constituents may also choose to abstain from using a jury, and allow a judge of the dualist state to determine innocence or guilt.

At the lowest level of the court system exist city courts, designed to deal with day-to-day cases, which deal primarily with determining the facts of the case. The next level of courts, district courts, should serve as a level of appellate courts. Constituents could appeal cases that were adjudicated in city-level courts to district-level court in order to resolve any matters regarding the manner in which the law was interpreted in a city-level court. Although there may exist multiple district-level courts per district, they should be of equal strength, in that an appeal to one of these courts precludes an appeal to another district-level court. The highest-level courts exist at the state level. Although it is possible for a district-level case to be appealed to a state-level court, most cases should not reach that level of appeal. The primary purpose of state-level courts is to facilitate litigation against governmental officials at the state level.

Whereas the information branch plays an important role in informing constituents about the operations of the state, as well as the actions of governmental officials, the judiciary provides a system of recourse to the misconduct of any official or organization of the government, or of certain fields within the inner economy, such as the police or military. In the case of suspected misconduct, any constituent of the dualist state may file a public interest litigation against those suspected of the misconduct. Because the misconduct is with respect to public interest, the individual filing the litigation does not have to be directly affected by the misconduct.

Public interest litigation would be filed at the same level as the officials under question; for instance, state-level courts would adjudicate public interest litigation against state officials and organizations. The types of misconduct that fall under the realm of public interest litigation are vast, and include abuse of power, failure to fulfill the ascribed duties of a given position, or any other type of unlawful conduct within the realm of public office. Once litigation is filed, an investigative process must be entered into in order to validate the claim. Additionally, any constituent of the state is encouraged to contribute any evidence available to a pending claim. Thus, even those who do not file a claim have the opportunity to bolster it.

Once the investigative process surrounding a claim has finished, the judiciary can set out legal recourse to remedy the situation. Depending on the nature of the misconduct, different remedies will be required. For instance, a minor amount of misconduct may only require the removal of the officials in question from office. More serious offense can require more serious remedies, such as criminal prosecution of the offenders. In addition to dealing with the offenders, the judiciary can set out a course of actions that must be taken by the organization that was in question to remedy the situation. For instance, if an investigation revealed that the police force in a city was failing to provide adequate security to its constituents, the judiciary could require the police force in that city to introduce changes into its operation.

In addition to providing recourse from officials guilty of misconduct, public interest litigation can be used to challenge the retention of any information by governmental officials. Governmental officials are able to use the exception of imminent security threat to temporarily withhold information. However, any constituent of a dualist state has the right to challenge the use of this exception, and initiate the investigative process of public interest litigation. If the court determines that there is no imminent threat which needs to be protected against, then the information cannot be withheld.

The judiciary provides protection from unjust laws, and ensures the right of all constituents to a fair trial. The judiciary serves as a safeguard for all constituents of a state from persecution by the government. Furthermore, it is a means through which criminals can be held accountable for their actions. It also provides legal recourse as a means of holding governmental officials and organizations accountable for their actions. Nevertheless, the judiciary is limited in power because it cannot pass laws or execute punishments. Its capabilities go as far as determining innocence or guilt in a court of justice.

3.4 Conclusion

A dualist economy consists of two economies–an inner and outer economy. Participation in either or both of these economies is optional for constituents of a dualist state. Capital in the inner economy is collectively controlled, and decision making occurs democratically. The inner economy eliminates dependency on private controllers of the factors of production, which is the source of exploitation. Because all individuals have an equal opportunity to labor in the inner economy, they do not need to enter into exploitative relationships in order to fulfill their needs.

All constituents of the inner economy are able to control development, through the accumulation of capital. It follows that the inner economy must be self-sufficient in order to accumulate the requisite capital for development. In order to meet this condition, the inner economy must avoid any relationship with another economy that would result in dependency. Nevertheless, trade may be necessary to further the self-sufficiency of the inner economy. Under such circumstances, the inner economy can establish temporary trade arrangements, in order to become more self-sufficient.

Through the accumulation of capital and technological advancements, the efficiency of labor within the inner economy increases. Any time the efficiency of labor within a single field increases, that field requires less labor, and the value of labor in other fields increases correspondingly. Thus, an increase in the efficiency of labor in a single field is beneficial to laborers in every field within the inner economy. Because the amount of labor required to fulfill an individual's physiological needs will remain relatively constant over time, the amount of labor required in the inner economy will decrease over time, subject to demographic changes. The accumulation of capital increases the efficiency of production, decreasing the total amount of labor required in the inner economy.

All constituents of the inner economy are producers in addition to laborers, due to collective control of capital in the inner economy. Because labor is not commodified, there is no separation of labor and the product of labor, so the purpose of labor remains the product of labor, rather than profit. Thus, the constituency derives maximal will through their labor. Efficient labor is further encouraged, because an increase in the efficiency of one's labor decreases the amount of time one must spend laboring within the inner economy. As a result of all of these factors, labor occurs near the level of labor efficiency.

The purpose of labor within the inner economy is the fulfillment of needs. The creation of products that fulfill physiological needs, technological advancements, the improvement of governmental infrastructure, and some additional services are all conducive to this end. The nature of the additional services provided by the inner economy is such that it is desirable to allow all individuals within the dualist state to benefit from them, irrespective of their labor contributed to the inner economy. For instance, the dualist state provides emergency services to all of constituents.

After laboring in the inner economy, one becomes entitled to a corresponding amount of goods from the inner economy. Entitlement to goods within the inner economy occurs through the credit system. Credits are used in two ways: as a currency, and as a credit ratio. One obtains private goods through the usage of credits as a currency. Entitlement to collective goods is determined by one's credit ratio, which is a measure of one's labor over time. Private goods consist of food, clothing, and natural resources. Collective goods are land, housing, utilities, education, health care, and transportation.

The inner economy also provides a special method of allocation of land that allows commercial entities to lease more land than would be possible for a single constituent. This method requires a number of constituents to pledge labor in the inner economy, in order to maintain entitlement to the land. Thus, if the constituency is not satisfied with the way a commercial entity is operating, it can refuse to pledge labor, so that the commercial entity cannot sustain its operation.

In addition to the inner economy, a dualist state also has an outer economy, which permits labor that is beyond the purpose of the inner economy. Specifically, the outer economy allows individuals to pursue luxuries, or any other economic interest they wish to, similarly to in a capitalist economy. Nevertheless, production within the outer economy is regulated by the dualist government, to ensure that production occurs through sustainable processes. Unlike in a capitalist economy, the existence of the inner economy makes entry into the outer economy optional, which eliminates unwilling exploitation. In this way, the dualist economic system provides all proclaimed benefits of the capitalist economic system, in addition to eliminating exploitation.

The government of a dualist state provides the infrastructure within which the inner economy functions. Because the government is supported entirely by the inner economy, there is no profit motive for labor in the government. Governmental representation is not proportional to economic power; all individuals within a dualist state have an equal voice in the government. In order to maximize democratic control of the government, a dualist state implements directly democratic processes in addition to a representative structure. For instance, elections, modification of legislation, and the removal of representatives from office may all occur through directly democratic processes.

Politics are inherently nonpartisan, and a dualist state implements a nonpartisan political structure to reflect this. Equal opportunity to run for a governmental position results in a large pool of possible candidates. A pyramidal voting structure allows for elections to occur on multiple levels. Representatives on all levels of the state are chosen through the pyramidal voting structure, and the most desired candidates compete for the highest level offices within the state. All constituents of a dualist state have multiple votes, in order to maximize the representation of their interests within elections; in addition to voting for desirable candidates, constituents can effectively vote against undesirable candidates.

The structure of a dualist government consists of four branches, with each of these branches having separate elections. The economic core is responsible for the coordination of labor within fields, and the coordination of the inner economy as a whole. The economic core develops restrictions and standards on the labor within the inner economy, and determines allocation of labor. The information branch fulfills the essential role of maximizing governmental transparency. It provides an independent channel for dissent, that is not controlled by profit-motives. Furthermore, it coordinates the election process. The legislature serves the legislative purposes of the government, as well as acting as an international representative for the constituency. The legislature has only minimal executive powers, so major executive decisions, such as the declaration of war, require the authorization of the constituency. The judiciary plays the role of adjudicating laws. It provides legal services to the constituency, like mediation, as well as a system of courts, in which individuals can file a public interest litigation as a means of legal recourse from the misconduct of government representatives.

A dualist state allows all individuals to fulfill their physiological needs with minimal labor. Because all individuals may fulfill their needs without dependency on private controllers of capital, unwilling exploitation is eliminated. Collective control of capital allows a constituency to control development, rather than a minority of actors. Because capital is controlled collectively, sustainable development is achievable; the dualist economic system does not require perpetual growth. Additionally, a dualist state maximizes the freedom of its constituents through the outer economy. It is capable of providing freedoms a capitalist state can only claim to provide.

4 Closing

4.1 Rejection of Consumerism

Anti-consumerism is the critical examination of consumption, and awareness of its consequences; it is cognizance of the repercussions consumerism has for oneself, others, and the environment. The rejection of market value is central to the rejection of consumerism. Through the pursuit of commodities, consumers attempt to fulfill psychological needs through luxuries, and thus, commodities become an end, rather than a means. However, no amount of luxury can replace the fulfillment of psychological needs, which is essential to reaching contentment. In this way, the rejection of consumerism is integral to reaching contentment, because individuals who continually fulfill manufactured needs will fail to fulfill their real needs.

The value of a commodity depends on the way in which it is utilized. Commodities may provide a large amount of utility when used as a means of fulfilling physiological and psychological needs. However, when commodities are used as an end, rather than a means, the utility derived from them diminishes significantly. For instance, the commodification of a relationship detracts from the relationship itself, and puts an emphasis on commodities. Through this process, the fulfillment of needs through the relationship is reduced, or eliminated.

One's consumption doesn't only impact one's own well-being, but also the well-being of others. In capitalist markets, the majority of production occurs through exploitative processes. By consuming commodities created through exploitative processes, one supports exploitation. In many situations, individuals may be dependent on products created through exploitative processes in order to fulfill their needs. Nevertheless, some production processes are more exploitative than others, and some processes may not be exploitative at all. In order to minimize exploitation, one must minimize one's consumption of products created through exploitative processes. In the context of capitalism, where there may be no alternatives to products produced through exploitative processes, the most one may be able to do is minimize one's consumption all together.

Consumption also has an impact on the availability of resources. By consuming resources at a rate greater than which they are replenished, individuals deplete resources. The continual depletion of resources will inevitably lead to scarcity, and have a devastating impact on individuals who will be unable to fulfill their needs, due to a lack of resources. In order to avoid this scarcity, individuals must consume responsibly, and produce through sustainable processes.

In addition to the depletion of resources, consumption has other negative impacts on the environment. The byproducts of production–chemical pollution and physical waste–result in environmental degradation. Although technological advancements allow for extremely efficient production by allowing many individuals to fulfill their needs with much less labor, the byproducts of such production cannot be ignored. The usage of recyclable, rather than disposable materials can reduce the generation of physical waste, but it also requires additional energy to be expended in the process of recycling. Furthermore, recycling processes only recover a percentage of the original material used. Thus, materials which are durable and reusable are preferable to those which are recyclable and disposable.

More than acknowledging the consequences of consumption, anti-consumerism requires action to avert these consequences. Anti-consumerism is a lifestyle that requires continuous examination of one's consumption patterns. There is no single course of action that defines anti-consumerism. Nevertheless, the reduction in consumption of commodities, especially those produced through exploitative or environmentally damaging processes, would be aptly categorized as anti-consumerist.

In recognition of the consequences of consumption, anti-consumerism becomes much more important than simply as a personal choice. Subsequently, to overcome the consequences of consumerism, collective consciousness is required. Through the rejection of consumerism, individuals can engage in more responsible economic and social relationships, which are more equitable, and sustainable.

4.2 Transcending Capitalism

Dualism is strictly superior to capitalism; it is capable of providing every supposed freedom of capitalism, and it prevents unwilling exploitation, because it provides all individuals with an equal opportunity to fulfill their needs. As a result, affluence cannot be achieved in dualism the same way as in capitalism. Affluence is only achieved through exploitation, but a dualist economy precludes unwilling exploitation. Thus, individuals would have to rely on willing, rather than unwilling exploitation to become affluent in a dualist economy. For this reason, capitalists engaging in exploitative processes will oppose the implementation of dualism.

The pervasiveness of capitalism necessitates a movement from within the capitalist structure to transcend capitalism. The foundations for a dualist state must be constructed within the capitalist system, until they are sufficiently developed and capable of rendering the existing capitalist order obsolete. The mechanisms required to transcend capitalism already exist within the capitalist structure. Capitalism is able to thrive due to explicit and tacit support of its exploitative processes. Thus, transcending capitalism requires a paradigm shift, from using market value to using utility as a measure of value. It requires a focus on sustainability and equitability in production, rather than a focus on growth and affluence. Through the collective removal of support from capitalism's exploitative processes, capitalism can be transcended.

Consumerism is the primary source of support for the capitalist structure and its exploitative processes. Thus, the collective rejection of consumerism is integral to transcending capitalism. However, anti-consumerism is as much an individual struggle as it is collective, so all individuals will have different paces and capacities to participate, making it a gradual and difficult process. Nevertheless, every effort will contribute to transcending capitalism.

Methods of organization and communication are integral to effecting the collective rejection of consumerism. Discussion, education, and awareness campaigns can be used to spread awareness of the negative consequences of consumerism. Discussion should focus not only on the consequences of consumerism, but on means and methods to avert those consequences. For-profit media spread consumeristic propaganda through profit-biased information, so alternative, non-profit media must be utilized instead. The implementation of these alternative methods of organization and coordination will serve as the roots of the information branch in the nascent dualist state.

The rejection of consumerism requires a decrease in consumption, as well as support for alternative and less exploitative production processes. The systematic withdrawal of support from global producers is integral to this process. By utilizing alternatives to products produced by global producers, individuals can avoid creating new dependencies on global producers, and reduce existing dependencies. Nevertheless, there may be difficulties in eliminating all dependence on global producers, corresponding to existing levels of dependence.

Through the removal of support for global producers, individuals can devise and support less exploitative production processes. By coordinating these processes democratically, in accordance with the principles of the inner economy, individuals can work to remove exploitation from production, and increase their self-sufficiency. Although this may temporarily increase the price of production, the value of eliminating exploitation is much greater than the additional monetary cost that may be incurred. Once dependency on exploitative production processes has been eliminated, individuals can work to continually increase the efficiency of alternative production processes. These efforts will provide a foundation for the inner economy.

The utilization of alternative media and production processes will be detrimental to the dominance of existing capitalist structure. By organizing effective protests against capitalism and capitalist producers, individuals can further this detriment. The more the existing capitalist structure is weakened, the more readily it can be replaced with a dualist structure.

The existence of a capitalist government is an obstacle to the implementation of dualism. Individuals can use a myriad of methods to alter the existing government: referendum, protest, elections, etc. The options available to a constituency depend on the nature of the government. Alternative means of obtaining political power may be required if the existing capitalist order unfairly or undemocratically prevents this movement from obtaining political power. The goal of such action is to alter the existing structure, and make it continually more compatible with dualism. Until the existing governmental structure can be modified to ensure that the constituency has control of it, the foundations of the economic core and information branch must remain independent of the governmental structure.

The existing governmental structure can be modified through the abrogation and ratification of legislation. The implementation of directly democratic processes is an integral mechanism for providing the constituency with the ability to control the government. In order to increase the efficacy of directly democratic processes, legislators must alter the judicial system to include the system of public interest litigation, so that all public officials may be held accountable for their actions. Furthermore, the executive powers of the state should be transferred primarily to the constituency, and secondarily to the legislature. Increased transparency in governmental operation is very important, as is the declassification of information concealing capitalist injustices. These processes will prepare the existing legislative and judicial systems for inclusion into the government of a dualist state.

The capitalist forces of exploitation–the forces of disequilibration–can be disassembled through the government. Because ownership of information and land are constructs created by the government, the government may abolish them directly. The abolition of ownership of information will bolster alternative means of production, by allowing individuals to produce using previously patented methods, and legalizing the reproduction of previously copyrighted materials. In the absence of ownership of land, the government must implement a means of allocating land, to provide all individuals with an equal opportunity to utilize it. This means will serve as a temporary construct until the inner economy is completely implemented, and allocation can occur through the credit system. The allocation of land through a more equitable means will necessarily disrupt capitalist production processes, especially those which thrive on inequitable distributions of land. However, until a self-sufficient inner economy is implemented, individuals will still have some dependency on existing capitalist production processes. Thus, the state should try to minimize disruption to existing production processes until they become unnecessary.

While all of these changes are being implemented within the government, the government can provide support for alternative production processes while they remain autonomous. The government can leverage control of natural resources, and taxation of the constituency, in order to improve these processes. By slowly restricting the extraction of natural resources, the transition into allocating natural resources through the inner economy can be eased. Once the existing political structure has been altered to ensure the government is under the control of its constituency, the foundations of the inner economy and information branch can be assimilated into the government. With all four branches of a dualist government in place, elections can be held through the pyramidal voting structure. The election of new representatives will mark the transcendence of capitalism and the onset of dualism.

4.3 Dualism within the Global Capitalist Structure

Although the first implementation of a dualist state will be the most difficult, it is the most critical step to transcending the global capitalist structure. Through the collective rejection of consumerism, a constituency can develop an alternative structure, in order to liberate itself from capitalist control. By creating an economic structure that is not dependent on capitalist markets, a dualist state can eliminate unwilling exploitation by providing an alternative to exploitation in capitalist markets. Because this poses the greatest of threats to capitalist expansion, a dualist state will face serious opposition from existing capitalist states.

In order to transcend capitalism, a dualist state must be capable of existing within the global capitalist structure, until the global structure itself can be transcended. In addition to facing opposition from existing capitalist states, independence from capitalist markets necessarily makes a dualist state vulnerable to isolation within the global capitalist structure. Isolation would only compound the difficulties of existing within the global capitalist structure. Thus, a dualist state must find ways to avoid isolation while remaining economically independent of capitalist markets.

The existence of the outer economy is one aspect of the dualist economic system that increases its compatibility with the global capitalist structure. It allows the constituency of the state to create economic relationships with capitalist producers, without creating dependency, due to the existence of the inner economy. Furthermore, ideas and technology may be exchanged between the inner economy and capitalist markets, but only to further the inner economy's self-sufficiency. Despite some economic compatibility with the capitalist structure, the importance of economic independence necessarily limits the economic relationships that a dualist state can form with capitalist states. Thus, it is most desirable for a dualist state to form non-economic ties with capitalist states.

There are many ways in which a dualist state may create non-economic ties with capitalist states. By collaborating in research and other technological advancements, as well as promoting cultural exchanges, a dualist state can enter into mutually beneficial relationships with other states without creating any dependency. Furthermore, a dualist state can establish allies for security purposes, such as disaster relief. By creating such ties, a dualist state can avoid becoming isolated within the global capitalist structure while maintaining self-sufficiency.

4.4 Global Dualist Structure

The existence of a single dualist state is not sufficient for transcending the global capitalist structure. However, the success of the first dualist state is essential and monumental to the creation of further dualist states; it will empower others in efforts to transcend the exploitative capitalist structure. Dualist states can ally in order to defend against any capitalist forces that would attempt to illegitimately capitalize them. In the absence of new markets to capitalize, capitalist markets will be unable to expand, and the growth of capitalism will be hindered. Therefore, the existence of dualist states will hasten the deconstruction of capitalism globally. As states continue to transcend capitalism individually, a global dualist structure will emerge.

Within the global dualist structure, it is important that inner economies remain self-sufficient. This will ensure that constituents retain control of their own development, and that exploitation does not become possible through some other unforeseen means. Thus, the global dualist structure would eliminate exploitation at a global level. Although the inner economies of dualist states should remain independent, the outer economies of dualist states can essentially function as a single market, allowing for the pursuit of luxuries to occur without exploitation.

Dualism promotes independence, which is not synonymous with isolation. Interdependence based on unequal dependencies results in exploitation. In contrast, independent states may enter relationships as equal parties, for the mutual benefit of both states involved. Through collaboration, the rate of technological advancements may be increased, allowing states to independently produce more efficiently. In order for production to be continued indefinitely, sustainable means of production must be employed. The existence of a global dualist structure will facilitate the cooperation of autonomous states to achieving this end. Sustainability is achievable in the global dualist structure, because perpetual growth is not essential to the existence of dualist states. True democratic control over the usage of resources will enable the employment of sustainable means of production.